THE GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE:

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By *SYLVANUS URBAN*, Gent.

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EACH DAY'S PRICE OF STOCKS IN APRIL, 1804.

Meteorological Table for May, 1804. By W. Cary, Strand.

D. of Month.	Height of Fahrenheit's Thermometer. 8 o'cl. Morn.	Noon.	11 o'cl. Night.	Barom. in. pts.	Weather in May, 1804
Apr.	°	°	°		
27	51	59	50	29,54	fair
28	52	59	50	,62	small rain
29	54	62	54	,91	fair
30	55	68	58	,86	fair
M. 1	59	70	56	,80	fair
2	55	67	54	,90	fair
3	54	70	58	,82	fair
4	56	66	60	,85	showery
5	60	72	61	30,08	fair
6	62	68	59	,20	cloudy
7	63	70	57	,29	fair
8	50	63	48	,22	fair
9	51	60	49	,12	fair
10	54	64	51	29,90	fair
11	53	57	44	,92	showery
12	46	55	49	30,00	cloudy

D. of Month.	Height of Fahrenheit's Thermometer. 8 o'cl. Morn.	Noon.	11 o'cl. Night.	Barom. in. pts.	Weather in May, 1804.
May.	°	°	°		
13	50	57	50	30,08	fair
14	57	64	54	,08	fair
15	53	67	55	30,00	fair
16	56	69	50	29,88	showery
17	49	65	54	,78	fair
18	50	64	55	30,00	cloudy
19	58	68	57	29,75	fair
20	61	68	53	,78	fair
21	60	68	55	,80	fair
22	61	65	52	,80	small rain
23	55	66	53	30,05	fair
24	56	63	54	29,60	rain
25	52	60	54	,75	cloudy
26	55	66	51	,72	fair

AVERAGE PRICES of CORN, from the Returns ending May 19, 1804.

INLAND COUNTIES.

	Wheat s.	Wheat d.	Rye s.	Rye d.	Barley s.	Barley d.	Oats s.	Oats d.	Beans s.	Beans d.
Middlef.	51	11	30	3	24	8	25	0	33	1
Surrey	55	10	28	0	25	3	25	4	32	0
Hertford	48	5	35	6	23	2	20	8	31	8
Bedford	49	5	31	2	21	9	22	3	28	5
Hunting.	45	5	00	0	21	2	20	6	27	2
Northam.	50	8	30	0	22	6	20	6	30	6
Rutland	52	0	00	0	25	0	22	0	34	0
Leicester	53	1	00	0	25	1	19	2	28	3
Notting.	56	2	30	0	26	10	21	10	36	6
Derby	59	1	00	0	26	3	21	7	38	6
Stafford	55	4	00	0	28	10	23	7	42	7
Salop	50	0	37	6	27	10	26	7	00	0
Hereford	46	0	30	4	28	4	27	0	42	5
Worceft.	46	7	00	0	27	6	27	10	36	6
Warwick	54	8	00	0	29	4	25	1	38	11
Wilts	49	10	00	0	27	0	24	10	39	4
Berks	51	7	00	0	24	10	25	7	35	2
Oxford	50	5	00	0	23	9	23	3	33	4
Bucks	50	8	00	0	23	4	23	2	31	10
Brecon	52	3	35	2	29	2	24	0	00	0
Montgo.	49	1	00	0	25	7	23	5	00	0
Radnor	45	5	00	0	24	7	24	1	00	0

Average of England and Wales, per quarter.

51	7	33	0	25	9	22	8	33	10

Average of Scotland, per quarter.

50	4	41	8	24	8	23	0	34	7

MARITIME COUNTIES.

	Wheat s.	Wheat d.	Rye s.	Rye d.	Barley s.	Barley d.	Oats s.	Oats d.	Beans s.	Beans d.
Eſſex	49	8	25	6	21	11	24	9	30	7
Kent	51	10	00	0	24	7	25	2	31	10
Suſſex	53	10	00	0	23	6	25	4	00	0
Suffolk	50	4	26	0	21	5	23	6	28	8
Cambrid.	39	3	00	0	20	10	16	7	28	11
Norfolk	40	10	25	5	20	7	19	8	28	6
Lincoln	45	7	24	7	24	3	19	4	31	7
York	49	11	34	7	25	5	19	10	33	10
Durham	50	2	00	0	24	0	21	4	00	0
Northum.	47	1	34	0	22	4	20	6	32	0
Cumberl.	55	3	39	0	26	2	22	8	00	0
Weſtmo.	59	3	41	0	26	8	24	0	00	0
Lancaſt.	56	7	00	0	00	0	24	1	39	4
Cheſter	50	2	00	0	00	0	23	6	00	0
Flint	00	0	00	0	30	11	22	8	00	0
Denbigh	57	11	00	0	28	2	25	8	00	0
Angleſea	00	0	00	0	22	0	16	0	00	0
Carnarv.	59	4	42	0	24	8	19	1	00	0
Merioneth	54	10	48	0	31	4	21	4	00	0
Cardigan	55	3	00	0	19	0	15	0	00	0
Pembroke	47	11	00	0	28	4	21	10	00	0
Carmart.	58	6	00	0	30	8	16	4	00	0
Glamorg.	53	4	00	0	30	0	24	9	00	0
Glouceſt.	50	0	00	0	26	6	28	1	36	4
Somerſet	52	2	00	0	29	4	23	0	38	0
Monm.	51	1	00	0	29	10	00	0	00	0
Devon	55	5	00	0	28	0	24	5	00	0
Cornwall	57	2	00	0	33	11	23	8	00	0
Dorſet	51	10	00	0	27	6	27	9	00	0
Hants	50	8	30	0	26	11	25	0	35	11

AVERAGE PRICES, by which Exportation and Bounty are to be regulated.

Diſtricts	Wheat s.	Wheat d.	Rye s.	Rye d.	Barley s.	Barley d.	Oats s.	Oats d.	Beans s.	Beans d.
1	50	1	29	3	25	0	21	9	31	7
2	47	3	26	0	21	3	21	5	28	9
3	46	10	25	5	20	7	19	8	28	6
4	47	1	24	7	24	2	19	4	31	4
5	48	8	34	0	22	8	20	10	32	0
6	56	10	39	8	26	3	23	2	33	10
7	54	11	33	0	25	9	23	11	39	4
8	57	7	45	0	27	7	20	9	33	10

Diſtricts	Wheat s.	Wheat d.	Rye s.	Rye d.	Barley s.	Barley d.	Oats s.	Oats d.	Beans s.	Beans d.
9	53	0	33	0	27	7	17	4	33	10
10	51	3	33	0	27	9	26	0	36	10
11	56	4	33	0	31	11	23	11	33	10
12	51	1	33	0	26	8	26	2	35	11
13	52	4	41	8	23	9	23	5	32	5
14	46	3	41	8	21	9	17	11	36	0
15	55	3	41	8	27	7	24	3	36	9
16	48	3	41	8	26	7	24	3	36	6

THE GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE,

For M A Y, 1804.

LETTER VI. ON PRISONS.

MR. URBAN, *Sambrook-court, May 16.*

AS the ſturdieſt oak of the foreſt germinated from a ſmall acorn; as the moſt impetuous and ample rivers ſpring from almoſt imperceptible ſources; ſo the greateſt atrocities of the moſt obdurate man may be traced to trivial inſtances of miſconduct, or venal examples of vice, at firſt ſcarcely noticed; and perhaps not cognizable to legal juſtice, or liable to the ſalutary reſtraints and puniſhments in which it ought ever to be exerciſed.

The ſeeds of future vices are often ſown in very early life; they ripen by example, and mature by age. Hence it is of the greateſt importance to the community that the roots of theſe noxious plants be early removed; that the bad propenſities of unguarded youth be corrected, before they are exemplified by practice, and become familiar by repetition.

The moſt uſual ſources of early depravity may be aſcribed to the want of a decent education, and its concomitant, idleneſs. Education is to the mind what eyes are to the body; it expands intellect, and ſtrengthens reaſon; and, while it enables the poſſeſſor to apply his powers to the emoluments of induſtry, it prevents idleneſs, and fortifies reſolution to withſtand vice.

In reflecting upon this pleaſing ſource of future happineſs, the man of feeling and piety contemplates, with high gratification, the increaſing eſtabliſhments of Sunday and other ſchools, for the benefit of the riſing generation, by which not only uſeful inſtruction is gratuitouſly conferred, but ability to read the Bible and other books of inſtruction is afforded. The candle which before laid dormant and uſeleſs is lighted, and rendered capable of illuminating others; and the future, it may be preſumed, will exceed the preceding generations, as the means of improvement will be extended.

But the tender plant, however promiſing, requires renewed attention; leſt idleneſs, like a canker, impede its growth; and vice, like a bleak wind, wither its bloſſoms, and ingraft buds capable of bearing only noxious fruit.

In each pariſh, this ſuperintending care ſhould be conſtantly exerciſed; and, by promoting Virtue and Induſtry, the poor rates, and other expences, would be leſſened, if not prevented, and the community in general enriched. Contraſt the practice which pervades almoſt every pariſh: inſtead of early aſſiſting the forlorn inhabitant, who, by a little aid, opportunely applied, might have extricated himſelf and offſpring from impending diſtreſs and ruin; his application for relief is treated with the angry rebuff, "You muſt go to the Workhouſe." And thus, by denying temporary aid and good counſel, the whole family become a permanent expence; their ſpirits are broken, the pride and energies of independence are deſtroyed, and immured with others once like themſelves—virtuous, but poor, they acquire, like their new aſſociates, habits of idleneſs and vice; the parent

rent neglects himſelf and his children; if they had acquired a little learning, it is ſoon forgotten; for idleneſs, while it engenders noxious weeds, ſmothers ſalutary ones.

The poor are often farmed out and fed by contract, and ſome of them prefer begging, or even a Bridewell, to the reſtrictions of a Workhouſe; and the contractor, by permitting it, is thus exonerated from the expence of maintenance, whilſt the mendicant can ſupport himſelf by exciting the charity of the humane, and raiſing a premium on the induſtry of others. If theſe means of ſubſiſtence prove defective, the tranſition to thieving is eaſy; and the gradation from a Bridewell or a workhouſe is a priſon; and the ſtep from this is the gallows, which might have been prevented by the extenſion of early ſuccour, and trifling expenditure.

Thus has reaſoned the benevolent NEILD, from long experience of the ſad effects of Bridewells, Workhouſes, and Houſes of Correction, rendered nurſeries of Vice, by their improvident management; where Idleneſs finds an aſylum; where Induſtry meets with no encouragement; where a Clergyman is unknown, and Religion is baniſhed; for here, the truths of the Goſpel are never conveyed!

JOHN COAKLEY LETTSOM.

My Dear Sir, *Oct.* 23, 1801.

By the ſcrap incloſed in my laſt you will ſee it was my intention of writing to you on my return from viſiting the gaols of Surrey and Suſſex. Circumſtances happened which prevented my finiſhing what I had begun. The plan I ſet out upon in Auguſt laſt was, to viſit the county and town gaols; accordingly I went to Hertfordſhire, Buckinghamſhire, Bedfordſhire, Northamptonſhire, Huntingdonſhire, Cambridgeſhire, Surry, Suſſex, and Kent; but, till I came to Maidſtone, never thought of viſiting the Bridewells. That they are the very ſinks of Vice and Profligacy, and a never-failing ſource to ſupply our gaols, will, I think, be evident from the following deſcription.

MAIDSTONE BRIDEWELL. John Down, keeper; ſalary 50l.; priſoners 32; allowance five half quartern loaves *per* week each. Surgeon as in the town gaol. No chaplain, or divine ſervice ever performed. Court-yard 18 yards by 14 yards. The young beginner and the old offender promiſcuouſly mixed; a few employed in the hemp and flax manufactory, but they have no part of what they earn.

Two boys ſpinning twine, the one in irons, the other not; upon aſking the reaſon, the keeper informed me, the former was but lately ſent there; that he made it a rule to put every new-comer into irons, and if he behaved well for *ſome time* to take them off.

In this ſituation I ſaw nine or ten all heavily fettered, ſome of them extremely ſo. It is a pity that there are no printed rules and orders for its government; no periodical reports of its conduct; no viſiting Committee to controul its management.

Diſcharged pennileſs, almoſt famiſhed, half (ſcarcely half) cloathed, the miſerable objects become midnight depredators; hence (from the Bridewells) will our *county gaols* be replete with felons, and the ſcaffolds of execution groan with the accumulated weight of theſe wretched malefactors—doubly wretched, from their ſufferings and their crimes!

Impelled by chance, or curioſity, in my firſt viſit of the *Bridewells*; I am now prompted to the purſuit by the miſeries of the ſufferers, and by ſtriking at their ſource attempt the relief of the miſerable.

From the converſations I have had with many, in the preſence of the gaoler, ſparks of good intentions have been plainly indicated; the acknowledged regular and correct behaviour in many has convinced

vinced me of it. How much then is it to be regretted, that, during a two years impriſonment they ſhould never receive either moral or religious inſtruction; thus the latent ſpark, inſtead of being encouraged, is *extinguiſhed*. At each entrance of almoſt every town there is a painted board, ordering all perſons ſeen begging to be committed to priſon. What is the poor object to do? Juſt diſcharged from gaol; naked, ſcarcely able to move, incapable of any labour, and periſhing with hunger, he is driven by irreſiſtible neceſſity to commit ſome predatory act, which ſoon brings him back to his former manſion, and ſhortens a wretched life, that might have been, with a little attention, a uſeful one.

Dartford Bridewell. Thomas Okill keeper, ſalary 30l.; fees, felons 13s. 4d.; miſdemeanours 6s. 8d. Priſoners ſeven; allowance, three half-quartern loaves each *per* week. Court-yard 40 feet by 22 feet. Infirmary 14 feet 7 inches by 11 feet 6 inches; white-waſhed four times a year. Employment, picking oakum, at which they were at work; and they receive *the whole of their earnings*. None of them in irons; the keeper told me he very ſeldom made uſe of any; the gaol clean, the priſoners healthy and cheerful; but in this priſon divine ſervice is never performed. In every other reſpect, how different from that at *Maidſtone!* though both are in the ſame county.

I cannot cloſe my letter without mentioning the gaol at Rochester, which I viſited on the 20th September; Edward Wright keeper; ſalary none, but as ſerjeant-at-mace 30l.; priſoners three; no chaplain or divine ſervice ever performed. Two cells, each 15 feet by 5 feet 6 inches; a bedſtead in each, which fills about one half the ſpace; an earthen pan in one corner, uſed as a neceſſary. No water; no court-yard; no light or air, but what is admitted through an iron-grated door. Two men in one cell, one woman in the other. Debtors and felons mix together; there is one room in the houſe, 10 feet by 9 feet, for ſuch debtors as can pay. I have not room to ſay more on the ſubject of Bridewells; therefore ſhall finiſh, by obſervations on the *exterior* of Chelmsford Gaol, which has more the appearance of a gentleman's houſe than a priſon. Vulgar and vicious minds are moſt effectually touched by the inſtrumentality of *exterior* objects: therefore I would recommend ruſtic work and fetters, as at Newgate, which, inſtead of wonder and admiration, would create a terror and dread in the weak and ignorant, and uſefully operate on their minds through the medium of the ſenſes. I am, with cordial eſteem and regard, dear ſir, your much obliged and faithful humble ſervant,

Jas. Neild.

Dear Sir, *Chelſea, Feb.* 10, 1802.

When I conſider that I have been returned a month, from viſiting the priſons of Berks, Somerſet, Wilts, Dorſet, and part of Glouceſterſhire, I bluſh to think I have neither called upon, or ſooner wrote to you. I had hopes of giving you a particular detail of my journeys; but I find every hour ſo taken up in ſending my "Statement of Debtors" to the preſs, that I really have not had time to communicate my obſervations to thoſe philanthropic minds who are beſt able to promote, and, finally, to crown my humble endeavours, to procure relief to individual ſufferings, and lay the foundation of a public good.

I am, indeed, getting but ſlowly forward with my "State of Priſons," which will include every deſcription of priſoners; and every journey I take convinces me more and more of the neceſſity of viſiting the *Bridewells* and *Houſes of Correction*; ſome of them I have found to be (what they were intended) places of recollection, ſorrow, and repent-

repentance; while in others the intention is defeated, and they are converted into the ſchools of vice and profligacy.

The impreſſion made on my mind at *Maidſtone* will never be effaced. Thirty men and boys, young beginners and old offenders, crammed together, like ſheep in a fold, in a court-yard only 16 yards by 14; lodged in two rooms on barrack bedſteads of 7 yards by 5; ten of them heavily ironed; ſome committed for two months, others for two years impriſonment; there were only ſix employed, and they had no part of their earnings. No communication can be ſo bad for a petty thief as that of a great one; and therefore it ſhould be guarded againſt with the greateſt care. It trains many to the gallows, and lets looſe a multitude of thieves, more completely verſed in the art of thieving than they were at their firſt commitment. By ſuch means, they form themſelves into gangs, and become more formidable to ſociety. If a *Houſe of Correction* were always a place of labour, the priſoner's mind would receive improvement by the very employment of his body; inſtead of which, I found the miſerable inhabitants falling victims to cold, hunger, and diſeaſe; their rags inſufficient to cover their nakedneſs, and almoſt alive with vermin, as is evinced in my accounts of this priſon, *Colcheſter*, *Marſhalſea*, and the *Borough Compter*; and who could ſee thoſe ſcenes of ſickneſs, ſorrow, and diſtreſs, without dropping the ſympathetic tear, that ſuch a bitter cup ſhould fall to the ſhare of a fellow-creature? I wiſh the Magiſtrates of *Colcheſter* and the Corporation of *London* had viſited with me thoſe two priſons, which are under their particular care, and ſeen what I witneſſed in thoſe manſions of miſery; they would then be convinced, that the account I have given is not an aggravated, but a melancholy matter of fact, too deplorable for imagination to paint worſe than it really is. Nor is this all, or perhaps the worſt part. Not one of the keepers (the *Marſhalſea* excepted) having ever remembered divine ſervice performed in their priſons. Through the exertions of my friend Mr. Alderman Cadell, a Committee was deputed to examine into the ſtate of the *Borough Compter*, and I had the pleaſure to meet them there yeſterday; from their report, I doubt not it will be improved. I am ſorry to ſay, my repeated viſits (though not abſolutely prohibited) are frequently met with ſullenneſs and reſerve. The town Bridewell at *Reading* is built out of the ruins of an old church; the keeper, John Shailer, lives in the public houſe adjoining; ſalary 10l. Priſoners, Dec. 13, 1801, three. Neither the Act for the preſervation of health, nor the clauſes againſt ſpirituous liquors, were hung up. No water acceſſible to the priſoners. This gaoler is one of the *old ſchool*, rough, rude, and ignorant, he poſitively refuſed me admittance; luckily the Mayor was at home, and he gave me an order. From one of the largeſt priſons * for debtors I was informed, that it was an inſult on the Magiſtrates, and very aſſuming in an individual, to attempt information reſpecting the ſtate of it. Thus you ſee, my good friend, it is not ſufficient that I ſpend my time and fortune, and endanger my health, but muſt be ſubjected to caprice, or ſomething worſe. However, I will go on; and if it ſhould pleaſe God to preſerve my life, and enable me to go through my undertaking, I will particularly mark thoſe priſons where I am denied information, and give the beſt account I can *collect*.

Believe me to be, with the higheſt regard, dear ſir, yours, &c.

JAS. NEILD.

Dr. Lettſom, London.

* King's Bench.

Mr.

Mr. URBAN, *Cornwall, May* 1.

AS your widely-diffuſed Miſcellany embraces ſubjects uſeful as well as entertaining, I beg leave to introduce one in which many of your readers may poſſibly be intereſted, hoping that he who is able will give the information required.

My ſubject is that ſore grievance, a *Smoking Chimney*. This evil may ariſe from various cauſes; thoſe moſt common are well explained, and, I believe, removed, by the ſagacity of the late Dr. Franklin.

But there is a caſe different from any of theſe, of which the cauſe, as well as the cure, ſeem to be hitherto problems. I will deſcribe it from experience.—My houſe ſtands on an elevation; its chimney-tops are commanded by nothing which might form reverberations or inflections of the wind; the aſcent of the ſmoke (vulgarly called its *draught*) cannot be more perfect; yet, when particular winds prevail, the chimneys are affected as they would be by a forge-bellows inſerted in their tops, and making a blaſt downwards.

Different winds are fatal to different chimneys; and a very ſmall variation of wind makes a room comfortable, or uninhabitable.

I read Count Rumford's Eſſay on this ſubject with avidity, and followed his injunctions implicitly; but, as the diſeaſe appeared to be the effect of a vertical wind, I found that no alteration of the fire-place could give relief.

Not that I believe the exiſtence of a *vertical wind*. What then can bend into a chimney, and force downwards, a wind whoſe direction is horizontal? If, as Franklin thinks, the wind receives at times ſome inflection (whence derived he ſays not), and, ſtriking the inſide of the chimney, is reflected down, driving the ſmoke before it, why does not this happen to every chimney in the ſame houſe? Why are many houſes quite free from this evil? Does any Architect know, with certainty, how to build chimneys which ſhall never ſmoke? If he does, my firſt queſtion is reſolved.

If perfect chimneys may be built, imperfect ones may be laid open, and corrected. I earneſtly beg, then, that this art may be communicated to the publick. This information is what I ſeek.

I ſpeak of a radical cure. Palliatives I have tried; the beſt ſeems a tube in the ſhape of an H ſupported on a central tube which is inſerted in the chimney. This, indeed, is a perfect cure, if *one* wind only is to be excluded; but, if ſeveral winds are hurtful, the cure is partial.

The cauſe of the evil is ſurely ſome defect in the canal of the chimney; a myſterious defect, becauſe it is unſeen. If there be any one to whom it is no longer a myſtery, who is able to give a deciſive opinion and inſtruction on the ſubject, by ſo doing he will, I think, oblige many, and no one more than, Yours, &c. MISOKAPNOS.

Mr. URBAN, *May* 18.

STOWE, in his Survey of London, under the head, *Tower of London*, gives a few obſervations on the origin of the Mint, and the various Coins in the different Reigns, and quotes an old deed, *temp.* Henry III. wherein the term "Merchants, or Uſurers," is uſed. Query, will not this old-faſhioned phraſe throw ſome light on our tranſlation of that paſſage of the New Teſtament, the parable of the Talents? where he who had one Talent ſtands condemned for his ſupineneſs, and brings upon himſelf a curſe for not being able to return it "with uſury;" meaning, perhaps, "I ſhould have received mine own with its proper gains accompanying it." Have not the Moderns, therefore, attached a different idea to the phraſe Uſury? or, did our forefathers conſider a Uſurer and a Merchant as ſynonymous terms? If they did,

I ſhould

I ſhould rather be inclined to think they meant Bankers and Uſurers to be ſo; for we find, *temp.* Edw. III. that the Lombards were the principal Bankers in Europe (hence came *Lombard Street*); and they were ſo attached by *principle* to *Intereſt*, as at one time to receive 10 *per cent. per* month, until a ſtatute was paſſed to reduce intereſt to within proper limits. All things ſeem ſubject to change, but the ſcheme of getting money. When Henry III. debaſed the Coin, not a Gold Florentine was to be found in circulation: they at once vaniſhed. It is not out of your readers' recollection, when the Bank ſtopped the iſſue of Specie, and ſent abroad the numerous little *Abraham Newlands*, which are now to be found from the clean appearance of a new iſſue down to the filthy ſtate of a dirty rag, becauſe it was diſcovered that Guineas, like the Gold Florentines, were either hoarded, or tranſmitted where the exchange would give large gains; and, the more we reflect on the meaſure, the more judicious it appears, that the iſſue of paper, at that critical time, was the means of preſerving us from the calamity of being drained of Specie, and increaſing againſt us the means of Foreign Merchants. Yours, &c. T. W.

Mr. URBAN, *Coventry, May* 12, 1804.

THE remarks of your Correſpondent, J. S. p. 224, reſpecting an Hiſtory of Coventry, I am enabled, from a knowledge of the parties he mentions, to anſwer in a way that may be equally ſatisfactory to him and numbers of your readers, who, in common with J. S. deſire to ſee a work expreſsly devoted to the illuſtration of the Hiſtory and Antiquities of that venerable City.

I ſhall previouſly obſerve, that the propoſals circulated in 1792 had, for their object, rather the *pecuniary advantage* of the publiſher, than a deſire to ſupply, with pure Antiquarian zeal, the acknowledged *deſiderata* of an Hiſtory of Coventry; for which, and other reaſons, it is no loſs to the publick, that the undertaking was not carried into effect.

Mr. Nickſon and Mr. Sharp have, for many years, ſedulouſly employed themſelves in collecting materials, and have been fortunate enough, in their reſearches, to acquire much new and intereſting matter from ſources of unqueſtionable authority. Thus far I ſpeak with certainty; and I believe, Mr. Urban, I am equally correct in ſtating that as a wiſh to preſerve the fleeting memorials of their native City's paſt glory induced them to form theſe Collections, they would moſt willingly contribute the reſult of their joint labour to any gentleman deſirous of publiſhing an Hiſtory of Coventry, whoſe *genius and abilities* qualified him for ſuch an undertaking. Yours, &c. COVENTRIENSIS.

Mr. URBAN, *Coventry, May* 20.

HAVING lately ſearched Trinity Church, in this City, for the Painted Glaſs repreſenting Earl Leofric and his good Counteſs Godiva, the memorable Patroneſs of Coventry (as mentioned in Dugdale), I was much mortified to learn, that, ſome years ago, it had fallen a ſacrifice to the rage for *improvement*, which, in its deva ſtating courſe, then viſited the windows of this Church, ſweeping away, with the *clumſy heavy tracery* of the Architects of the "*Dark Ages*," all the ſtained glaſs in one undiſtinguiſhed ruin; and my efforts *here* to recover either the glaſs, or a drawing of the ſubject, have proved ineffectual.

What a diſgrace to the Citizens of Coventry, that gratitude to the memory of their illuſtrious Benefactreſs did not preſerve this curious, and, to them, highly-intereſting memorial!

Thus diſappointed, I now apply, through the medium of your Magazine, to the numerous Antiquaries of Britain, hoping, that ſome of them may poſſeſs a drawing of the ſubject, and believing that any gentleman, ſo fortunate, will liberally communicate the circumſtance, through the ſame medium, to Yours, &c.

A BROTHER ANTIQUARY.

Mr.

North View of the MARSHALSEA, SOUTHWARK, before the New Buildings.

Mr. URBAN, *May* 18.

PERMIT me to preſent to your readers another view of the old Marſhalſea; to the hiſtory of which I have little to add, after what has been ſtated in vol. LXXIII. p 805, except that the Court-houſe appears to be the work of Inigo Jones.

There is a painting over the Judge's ſeat, but ſo defaced by dirt and time as to preclude all judgment of its execution. The cieling is richly ornamented; and has certainly been one of the moſt handſome of our Courts of Juſtice.

When Queen Elizabeth was ſoliciting conſecration for Abp. Parker and the reſt of the Proteſtant biſhops, of the Catholic biſhops in the different gaols, it is ſaid that ſhe could not get any to conſent but the biſhop of Armagh, then in the Tower; which when Bp. Bonner heard, who was then priſoner in the *Marſhalſea*, he ſent his chaplain, Mr. Neal, to him, who by threats and perſuaſion ſo worked upon him that he refuſed.

Yours, &c. T. P.

THE PROJECTOR, N° XXXI.

"Liberum inopiam quereris. Non refert quam multos habeas, ſed quam bonos. Faſtidium Romachi eſt multa deglutire."
SENECA, EPIST.

PROJECTORS may be divided into two claſſes, namely, into thoſe who employ their ſkill on purpoſes of utility, and thoſe who devote themſelves to the invention of amuſement; but their fate has been very different. Of thoſe who have employed themſelves on ſubjects of real utility, I ſhall ſay but little, becauſe egotiſm does not become me. Of the inventors of amuſement, it is frequently complained that they have ever been the greateſt favourites with the bulk of mankind, becauſe, it is ſaid, the bulk of mankind had rather be amuſed than inſtructed. Yet, as I wiſh to put the moſt gentle interpretation on ſuch partialities, and had rather be handed down to poſterity as the moſt eminent Apologiſt than as the ſeverſt Calligator of my own times, I am inclined to think, that the popularity of the authors of amuſement does not proceed ſo much from a principle of injuſtice, as from an opinion that, as the demand for amuſement is urgent and clamorous, amuſement may be ranked among the neceſſaries of life; and thoſe perſons are therefore to be praiſed who can ſupply it in the greateſt quantity. Hence we ought not to repine, if ſome ſhould prefer the machinery of a poem to that of a manufactory, and pay more attention to the man who diverts their leiſure hours, than to him who works their looms. This muſt ever be the caſe with thoſe to whom it is more neceſſary to know how to ſpin out their time than their cotton, and to whom the intricacies of an amour have far more charms than the texture of the moſt curious web. But it is the misfortune of us ſerious Projectors, that we do not pay more attention to ſuch judicious conſiderations as are evidently founded on a knowledge of the world: and hence we complain, that our ſcheimes of inſtruction are neglected by thoſe whoſe only object is to be pleaſed, and that we find very few diſpoſed to liſten to the plans of felicity we anticipate in another world, becauſe the majority are perfectly ſatisfied with the preſent. As I, however, have the honour to poſſeſs a more philoſophical ſpirit, together with as much candour as the world can reaſonably expect, I have thought proper to introduce the following remarks with the truly liberal ſentiments that have juſt dropped from my pen.

Among the inventors of amuſement, I have lately been led to conſider the unfortunate ſituation and impending fate of Novel-writers, a moſt induſtrious and numerous body of both ſexes, who have for ſome time paſt been ſtruggling with outward-of adventures, and incredible hardſhips, in order to contrive a variety of temporary delights, and relieve the tediouſneſs of human life, which, I know not why, appears to many perſons infinitely too long for any uſeful purpoſe. Yet vaſt, wonderful, and indeed incomprehenſible as their materials have hitherto been, there is every proſpect of their being very ſoon exhauſted, beyond all powers of repleniſhment. On every freſh attempt, and freſh attempts are made weekly, if not daily, I clearly perceive a decline of reſources, a working-up of old materials; a furbiſhing, ſcouring and mangling of old ſcrapes and worn-out wonders, to make them paſs for new; a painting, varniſhing, or altering of old accidents, a new-vamping;

of old dialogue; and a botching and patching of thread-bare ſentiment, which cannot very long hide the poverty of thoſe wardrobes of the imagination, and repoſitories of fiction. The time, therefore, I ſtrongly ſuſpect, is coming, when the nakedneſs of the land muſt be diſcovered, and when it will be proved that the combined force of three or four hundred manufacturers of miracles cannot produce an incident that is not as familiar as a newſpaper catſualty. It is melancholy to contemplate in what a deplorable ſtate a great part of the nation will be when this dreadful period arrives. I cannot dwell upon it; but muſt leave it to the compaſſionate feelings of my tender-hearted readers.

This, however, I may aſſert, that thoſe who will feel this calamity with moſt acuteneſs will, at the ſame time, wiſh, and wiſh heartily, that the inventors of amuſement had not looked down with a ſort of contemptuous ſuperiority on the projectors of cotton-mills and ſteam-engines. Inſtead of boaſting that they were too ſentimental to be mechanical, it would have been wiſer had they condeſcended to borrow ſomewhat from the acknowledged principles of trade, and dip a little into its hiſtory. They would then have learned, that, when any article is manufactured beyond the demand for it, it either falls in price, that is, becomes cheap, common, and conſequently vulgar; or, from a multitude of eager rivalſhips, it frequently falls off in quality. My readers, I preſume, can illuſtrate this by many well-known and familiar inſtances, while I purſue my application of the doctrine to the article in queſtion.

About fifty or ſixty years ago, the *Novel* firſt made its appearance, and in the hands of ſuch men as Fielding and Smollett was an article quite new, and very ſtriking, and ſoon became very faſhionable. For a long time, theſe gentlemen, without aſpiring to a monopoly, or applying for a patent, contrived to keep imitators at a diſtance. The market, however, was but ſparingly ſupplied; and, what will be thought very wonderful in our days, we have good reaſon to believe that the ſame novel was read over, often a ſecond, and even a third time, and with increaſing pleaſure at every repetition. Some ingenious men, however, fancying that this proceeded from the ſcarcity of the article, as a man muſt wear the ſame coat pretty often who knows not where to get another; they imagined, that by increaſing the quantity they might carry on a very profitable trade. The quantity was accordingly increaſed; and that, if I am not miſinformed, at a very ſmall expence. Volumes upon volumes appeared, in which the ſame ſtory was repeated, with as many little variations as could be invented; and now and then an article riſing to ſome degree of popularity, more writers embarked their fame in the ſame concern, until at length ſupplies of novels were as regularly brought to ſale as any other articles of home conſumption; and the circulating libraries exhibited a plenty as luxuriant as an epicure delights to ſee in the markets of Leadenhall or Billingſgate.

It was the misfortune, however, or perhaps the miſtaken policy of the venders of this article, that they were at all times more attentive to quantity than quality, and were indifferent as to any thing good, provided they could anſwer the inceſſant demand for ſomething new. Nor was it leſs unfortunate for the writers, that they did not conſider the utmoſt extent to which it is poſſible to wire-draw a ſingle paſſion; and that the paſſion of Love, which, in my humble opinion, requires leſs inſtruction from books than any other. It was at firſt mighty eaſy to groupe together a pair of unfortunate lovers, a maiden aunt addicted to contradiction and brandy, a rakiſh lord or colonel, an intriguing chambermaid, a ſpiteful ſiſter, and a couple of flinty-hearted parents: but it became impoſſible to re-create and new-model theſe characters in ſuch a manner as to give them the appearance of novelty. The publick, although not very ſoon, yet in due time, became tired of the ſame aunts, the ſame colonels, the ſame chambermaids, and the ſame ſpiteful ſiſters and ſtern fathers. Even elopements loſt their effect, when repeated experience proved that lovers could eſcape only by the door or window (the chimney was unluckily never thought of); and houſes, in general, happened to have no other outlets. Stormy nights and peals of thunder, too, became hacknied; and it was diſcovered, although not until after much ink-ſhed, that one ſtorm is extremely like another, and that few men had the power of making their flaſhes of lightning,

or

or their torrents of rain, appear more terrible than thoſe of their neighbours. Intercepted letters, which at one time were thought indiſpenſably neceſſary to create embarraſſments and multiply perplexities, might perhaps differ in ſtyle or length; but when it was found out that they muſt either be dropt by accident, miſcarried by a blundering ſervant, or ſtolen by a roguiſh one, there was an end to this reſource. Fits, likewiſe, laſted a conſiderable time; but the beſt written fits cannot laſt always; and, however uſeful it has been found to bring delirium on, it became obvious to the moſt ſuperficial reader, that it muſt go off again with a ſound ſleep. Mad ſcenes, however, were long very delightful, and nothing was ſuppoſed to confer more grace and dignity on a heroine, or to ſhow more decidedly that the author underſtood what belongs to the tender paſſion; but it was at length complained, that love-madneſs had not ſufficient variety; and that talking nonſenſe, by the help of *Italics* and SMALL CAPITALS, gives but a faint idea of the converſation of a lunatic.

In this dilemma, with an exhauſted treaſury, and no hopes of repleniſhing from the ſtores of domeſtic love and intrigue, having completely worn out the whole race of peeviſh aunts, ſpiteful ſiſters, cruel fathers, gay colonels, and foppiſh lords, a bankruptcy ſeemed faſt approaching, when, in a lucky hour, a new manufactory ſtarted of haunted caſtles, blue chambers, pale ghoſts, and bloody murders. Theſe materials were confeſſedly compoſed of the remains of the old romance, with a few additions from the annals of Tyburn, or rather from the maſſacres in a neighbouring nation. With what ſucceſs this new ſcheme has been carried on for the laſt ten years, it would be unneceſſary to detail. But here again a reſource, that might have laſted for half a century with good management, was ſpeedily exhauſted by the moſt fooliſh and wanton profuſion; and here again, our Projectors fell into the ſame unhappy blunder as before; and their employers, I am ſorry to ſay it, were equally diſdainful of paſt experience. Caſtles became multiplied as the ſand on the ſea-ſhore, and upon a foundation not much more ſolid; and it ought not to have been ſurpriſing, if their readers became tired of vaulted paſſages of the ſame length, and dungeons of the ſame darkneſs. It muſt, indeed, be allowed, that for a year or two our caſtles produced a conſiderable variety. It was ſomething new and delightful to exchange the elegant manſions or beautiful cottages in which the buſineſs of Love was formerly tranſacted, for hideous old maſſes of ruins hanging over the ſea, or awfully frowning upon the valley: it was charming to exchange the cheſnut walks, the ſhrubbery, or the ſmooth lawn, for frightful precipices, paſſages made through rocks, and alpine promonteries, not decorated with flowers, or cooled by zephyrs, but inhabited by tigers, or infeſted by banditti. It was for ſome time enchanting to rove amidſt ſuch ſcenery, while, with the help of a few terms borrowed from the writers on Gothick Architecture, the caſtle-builders contrived "to elevate and ſurprize," and to variegate their horrors with ſome ingenuity. But yet repetition rendered the beſt horrors familiar and harmleſs; and the moſt tender miſſes purſued their way down ſtone ſteps, faſt mouldering and decaying by unwholeſome damps, and continual droppings, into depths unfathomable, without fear or candle; then mounted again by back ways, and entered blue chambers without amazement or diſmay; viewed glimmering tapers with as little concern as Vauxhall lamps, and drew aſide curtains, regardleſs whether they hid an old cheſt, or a dead body.

Such is the preſent ſtate of theſe ſchemes of amuſement. Domeſtic adventures are exhauſted, and caſtles and murderers far exceed any probable demand of the markets. It may be aſked, what plan can ſupply the place of articles already almoſt exploded, and become indeed ſo common that, if I am not miſinformed by my reſpectable friends the bookſellers, every miſs and lady's maid thinks herſelf qualified to become her own caſtle-builder, and approaches the preſs with the confidence of a D'Arblay, a Radcliffe, or an Inchbald. But I know not that it is within my province to ſuggeſt a remedy for every grievance of which it may be expected I ſhould take notice. I have ſtated what appears to me to be the cauſe; but whether that cauſe has not produced an effect which is without all remedy muſt be left to the ſagacity of my readers. If I might, however, venture to ſuggeſt a ſomething it would be

le an act of parliament, I mean of the senate of fashion, to suspend the manufacture of novels for a certain number of years. Workmen in other branches know that, if the market is overstocked, they must stop their machinery; and if the article remains without buyers, or goes out of fashion, they must think of some other employment. This in the case of the silk-weavers some years ago, when Manchester turned the public taste in her favour, was found a very difficult matter, and I am afraid it will not be much more easy in the case of Novellists. They have lived so long in an ideal world, and among an imaginary class of people; they have been conversant so much with marvellous events and wonderful incidents, and at the same time speak a language so foreign to the business of common life, that there may be some danger in bringing them too suddenly down from the eminences on which they delight to dwell. Exportation, indeed, has been suggested to me, as a mercantile remedy for a more extensive manufacture than a country requires; and I should have cheerfully recommended to many of our Novellists who complain of the dullness of the market at home, to emigrate to some place where the article is scarce and little known. But the present state of Europe (not to speak of the war) is unfavourable to such a scheme. Alas! France and Germany are overstocked by their own productions *in this line*, and have as much need of the suspension act I have hinted at as ourselves. I must therefore leave this subject to the consideration of the parties most deeply interested.

Before I conclude, however, it is but justice to remark that a scheme has of late been tried, which appears at first sight to be considerably ingenious: I allude to those Novellists, who, despairing of inventing any thing new in the way of fable, adventure, or any of the legitimate characteristics of a novel, have introduced dialogues or dissertations on controlled points of religion or politics. This, indeed, may be said to be opening a very wide field; but how far it is likely to contribute to amusement, is not quite so certain. We can be at no loss, from recent events, to find a reason why certain writers should endeavour to poison the sources of amusement by interweaving in a novel the infidel sentiments of Voltaire or Rousseau; but their imitators must forfeit all pretensions to ingenuity if they adopt a plan so obviously calculated to interrupt the business of the scene. Nor will our political contests appear more out of place in such compositions, if they are intended as imitations of life and manners. Few readers of novels, impatient for the *denouement*, will be much pleased if detained, at a critical moment, with a discussion on parliamentary reform; nor will they take time to trace any connexion between the revolution of France, and the caprice of a young lady about to fix a ladder of ropes to her window, and throw herself into the arms of a seducer. Dissertations on the hardness of the times, and the weight of taxes, come with a sorry grace from the pen of a writer who knows that in his last volume he is to dispense riches in the utmost profusion among all his characters. Upon the whole, therefore, although an intermixture of politics and religion has been attempted, as it is very easily imitable, and may be carried to any length; it can answer no purpose in rescuing the manufacture of novels from public disregard, although I am ready to allow that in its consequences it may afford some surprize; and that the incident of a Novellist's taking precedence of a political writer in the pillory may be somewhat new.

Mr. URBAN, *May* 10.

I SEND this trifle because I think it comes exactly within the meaning and intent of your Magazine; and because I fear that this century will not produce such another correspondence. It is impossible not to respect and admire the writer's zeal and piety; and it is well known that the person addressed expended very large sums for forty years together in promoting such publications. Yours, &c.

Kettering, Northamptonshire, Rev. Dr. Booth, July 28, 1752.

I have for several years intended to have written to you, hearing so much of your pious and generous disposition; especially when, instead of being sought to you, seek for worthy men to bestow your favours upon; as upon Mr. John Hill, the son of your friend Mr. Hill at Rothwell, whom I have known many years: Mr. John Hill, rector of Thorp, residing generally in my parish of Kettering, as being near to Thorp.

I my-

I myself am upwards of 70 years of age, and have been in the ministry upwards of 47 years, and been rector of Kettering 38 years. No part of which time have I been idle; but have wrote and prepared for the press many valuable manuscripts; two of which have been printed; the one, "The Practice of an Holy Life; or, the Christian's Daily Exercise, in Meditations, Prayers, and Rules of Holy Living, &c." The other, "The Christian's Sure Guide to Eternal Glory." Both which have this singular honour done them—as to be translated into the Russian language, for the use of all Moscovy; as I saw a nobleman from *Moscovy* last April, in London, who attested, before a great company, that he was witness of it. For I met with Alexis Creevoff, a noble Russian at Oxford, in 1747, who came to search for orthodox family practical books, to translate and print for the use of his Empire; and *these two* he accepted of at my hands, and assured me by word of mouth, and by letter, that he would do so; as he afterwards did.

It grieves me that I am unable to print "My Pandects of Christianity; or, the whole Will of God and Duty of Men; methodically laid down according to both the Testaments, &c." Extracted chiefly from Bp. Andrews on the Commentaries, and intended to make that book, called "The Practice of an Holy Life," the completest family book extant.

My "Harmony and Agreement between Moses and Christ" was calculated to shew how admirably the Church of England is built upon the foundation of the Apostles and Prophets; and, if possible, to retrieve and supply the lost work of Ammonius, the master of Origen, on that subject; as may be seen in Du Pin.

My "Primitive and Apostolical Fathers, with their Genuine Writings, such as Clement's two Epistles to the Corinthians;" a work which had been lost above a thousand years; but being transcribed by Thecla, an Egyptian lady, at the end of a *manuscript Bible*, a little more than 300 years after Christ; and sent as a present to King Charles the First, by Cyril, patriarch of Alexandria; by the hands of Sir Thomas Roe, his ambassador at the Porte; was published by Mr. Patrick Young, his Majesty's Librarian, in 1632; with learned notes. These, with Bp. Fell's, Cotelerius, Usher, and of all the learned antients and moderns; this, I say, wants to see the light; to which I have annexed Polycarp's Collection of Ignatius's Epistles, with Usher's and Vossius's Notes, as also the Pastor of Hermas, with Bp. Pearson's *Vindiciæ Hermasianæ*; and of the Fathers.

That book of mine, called, "God the best Interpreter of his own Law," which does not want for spiritual salt to season it, will make another good family book; being divided into chapters, and their contents, as all the rest are.

I have some others of as great consequence as these; as "The Divine Worship and Service of the Church of England warranted and justified by the Law of Moses, the Prophets, and the Primitive Practice, with the great Necessity and Advantage of public Prayer, and frequent Communion; improved upon the Model of Bp. Beveridge, &c." To which is added, "King David's Method, by the XXII Octonaries of the cxixth Psalm; alphabetically digested, for Regenerating his Subjects Hearts, and framing them like God's and his own; which may be used by Christians with the same Success."

"The Law was our Schoolmaster to bring us unto Christ, that we may be Justified by Faith." By Thomas Allen, rector of Kettering.

All these I am willing to lay at your feet, if you can find in your heart to help an old Clergyman like yourself. Like those that gathered manna: since those that gathered much had nothing over, and they that gathered little had no lack: God proportioning a blessed equality among all.

I believe I can prevail upon Mr. Sandby, a bookseller in Fleet-street, to print that little piece of St. Clement's to the Corinthians: *If you will account for the publication, you shall have it.*

The design of that work was to shame the turbulent schismaticks at Corinth into episcopal communion and unity; or else to induce them to leave the place. Eusebius tells us, from the testimony of Dyonisius bishop of Corinth, that it was read as Canonical Scripture among them. See lib. 4. ch. 22. Mr. Hill shall peruse it, and give you his true character of the pains I have taken with it. As the Church has few friends to support her unity, let it be printed at your expence, under this title,

Ἀταξίᾳ

Ἅπαντα τὰ ἁγίου Κλήμεντος; or, "All that is extant of the Works of St. Clement the Roman:" viz. Two Epiſtles to the Corinthians, newly tranſlated out of the original Greek, as publiſhed by Mr. Patrick Young, in 1633; from an antient manuſcript copy, written little more than 800 years after Chriſt; and ſent as a preſent from Cyril patriarch of Alexandria to King Charles I. by his ambaſſador Sir Thomas Roe. Illuſtrated with Select Notes out of the Fathers and divers learned Moderns; being "A Providential Call to bring this National Church unto Apoſtolical Unity and Epiſcopal Communion from amidſt its numberleſs Rents and Diviſions." By Thomas Allen, rector of Kettering, late of Wadham College, Oxon.—If this latter part be diſliked, as too barefaced, let it run thus: "For the Uſe and Comfort of the Engliſh Pious Reader."

N. B. As I have no intereſt in Mr. Sandby the bookſeller, I had rather your own bookſeller would print it; or one of your own chooſing. Five hundred is as few as you can print; a thouſand, in octavo, will coſt but little more. And the other two pieces, "St. Hermas's Paſtor," and "Ignatius," ſhall follow, of my gift, if deſired. It will be a gallant piece of ſervice done to the Church of England. All the books ſhall be your own to give away. I am your humble ſervant,

THO. ALLEN, Rector of Kettering.

Pray let me have your anſwer ſoon.

Note. The Second Epiſtle is equal to any, and far better than the Firſt. They have been examined by Mr. Arthur Bedford about the year 1738, and will ſtand the teſt of all ages.

Mr. URBAN, *May* 14.

IN 1795, Mr. R. Howell, of Dorſetſhire, propoſed publiſhing by ſubſcription a Print of Tindal the Martyr. It was ſuppoſed he lived at one of the *Gaſſages* in the county of Dorſet; and it would particularly oblige a conſtant reader if you could obtain information of him or his progreſs.

In ſome of the Common-prayer Books the plate of St. John the Evangeliſt repreſents him holding in his right hand a cup, ſurmounted by a dragon. The Lady of Sir John Beauchamp, buried in the Blackfriars church, Worceſter, 1477, "willed, that an image of St. John the Evangeliſt, three quarters of a yard long, with a chalice in his hand, be ſet over her tomb." Naſh's Worceſter, vol. II. Appendix, p. cxxxiv. Ariſtodemus, prieſt of Diana, ſaid, that the Apoſtle's miracles were not wrought by the power of God, but of the devil; and if he would have him believe otherwiſe, let him drink a cup of poiſon which he would mix without any hurt to his life or health. St. John accepted the challenge, and, after making the ſign of the croſs on the poiſoned cup, drank it off without receiving any hurt. Some authors thus account for the cup ſurrounded by the ſerpent; that by bleſſing the cup he deſtroyed the force of the poiſon. Villega's Lives of Chriſtians, 1636, 4to, p. 916. BIOGRAPHICUS.

Mr. URBAN, *May* 12.

ALLOW me to welcome the glad tidings of the putting to preſs Mr. Roſcoe's "Hiſtory of the Age of Pope Leo X, in 4 vols. 4to." He cannot do juſtice to his ſubject in leſs compaſs. The ſpecimens he has given of his talents in Biography give every encouragement to believe he *will do it juſtice*; and we will hope, with a view to it, he has ſecured his materials before they may have been plundered or removed from the family treaſury. "It is a noble period, and full of thoſe moſt important events which have had the greateſt influence on human affairs; ſuch as the diſcovery of the Weſt Indies by the Spaniards, and of a paſſage to the Eaſt by the Portugueſe; the invention of printing, the reformation of religion, with many others; all which were to have been inſiſted on at large, and their conſequences diſplayed," by a friend of the late Dr. Warton, who died before he had reduced his plan to paper. (Eſſay on the Genius and Writings of Pope, vol. I. p. 187 *.) Theſe great events were not crowded into the narrow ſpace during which Leo filled the Papal chair, from 1513 to 1521, but pervaded Europe gradually.

But while the general influence of this age on the world at large is on the

* This was William Collins the poet, who publiſhed propoſals for "A Hiſtory of the Revival of Learning;" and Dr. Johnſon ſays, he had "heard him ſpeak with great kindneſs of Leo X.; and with keen reſentment of his faithleſs ſucceſſor. But probably not a page of the Hiſtory was ever written." We ſhould be obliged to any correſpondent who could furniſh us with theſe "Propoſals."

point

point of being ably handled, will no writer of our own ſtep forward in co-operation to diſcuſs the intereſt this nation had in it, through one who was contemporary, and, for liberality of beneficence and promotion of literature, then emerging among us, may be accounted our LEO? Will no partaker of his bounty ariſe to acknowledge it by writing the life of Biſhop FOX, the principal pillar of the Reformation as to the political part of it, founder and preſident of Corpus Chriſti College at Oxford, and of the Free Grammar-ſchools at Grantham and Taunton? Of the former and its well-endowed library, Eraſmus, who died two years before the founder, ſpeaks as one of the wonders of the world, to which the world would reſort. Let it not be ſaid, this college, which Biſhop Juell her *eleve* calls "*Nutrix literatorum*," wants a grateful ſon to detail the means by which ſhe attained to ſuch a character.

Let the Author of the Purſuits of Literature claim the palm of offering due panegyric to Roſcoe. But let not his reflection on Academics deter them from ſoaring to equal heights; whether the general narrative of events which diſtinguiſh Biſhop Lowth's Life of the founder of New College, or the minuter details which render the Lives of the founders of Brazen-noſe and Trinity Colleges ſo entertaining and intereſting, or the Life of the founder of Magdalen, from which ſo much has been ſo long expected, be the model. ACADEMICUS.

Mr. URBAN, *May* 8.

THE moſt ſatisfactory anſwer to A. Z. p. 298, relative to the caſe of his friend afflicted with epileptic fits, I believe will be the following extract of a Letter from Henry Lyſter, eſq. of Bath, many years ſenior ſurgeon of the Dublin Hoſpital, to the Secretary of the Perkinian Society.

"Sir, I was called to meet Dr. Parry in a caſe of epileptic fits on a lad of about nine or ten years of age, the ſon of Mr. Clarke, an eminent attorney of this place. After examining the caſe, I propoſed a trial of the Tractors. Dr. Parry aſſenting, I began by drawing them over the head in almoſt every direction, but eſpecially down the occiput to the vertebræ of the neck. From that moment he never had another fit. To prevent a return, I continued their uſe daily, for ſeveral weeks. Previous to the trial of the Tractors he had been ſubject to theſe fits as often as once a day; and from their ſeverity, and long continuance, was very much reduced. He remains to this day in perfect health, and is a remarkably fine lad. It is now four years ſince the operation. I am, ſir, &c.

Bath, Feb. 9, 1803."

Mr. URBAN, *May* 10.

I AM ſorry no ſatisfactory anſwer can be given, at leaſt from my experience, to the firſt and moſt important of the queries propoſed by A. Z. I do not think that a genuine Epilepſy can be totally extirpated (unleſs by ſome extraordinary effort of nature) when it continues with the patient after the period of puberty. A perſon, then, whoſe age exceeds 40 years, and who has long been ſubject to epileptic attacks, can never expect a *radical cure*: ſo little is known of this terrible diſorder, and ſo liable is the ſtrongeſt conſtitution, if once afflicted by it, to ſudden and unexpected relapſes. One of the ſufferers, mentioned by me in a former Magazine, has experienced its baneful influence for near thirteen years. In this ſpace of time he has, however, enjoyed conſiderable intervals of health and comfort. By conſiderable intervals, I mean it to be underſtood, that periods of nine, ſeven, and five months *have* intervened between each paroxyſm. As every attack has been regularly remarked, this account may be depended upon. With reſpect to the other, I have nothing new to communicate. As for the time neceſſary for perſevering in a courſe of medicine, nothing deciſive can be ſaid. It muſt depend altogether upon the peculiar conſtitution of the patient; however, if the bark is productive of no bad effects upon the animal œconomy (as it ſometimes is in weak habits), the trial of a twelvemonth ſhould at leaſt be made.

It appears to me that the nervous influence, and the force of imagination, is often the cauſe of an attack in this diſorder. Every paroxyſm, in moſt caſes, leaves a ſtrong impreſſion of terror upon the mind, not to be obliterated by length of time. Hence, trifling vexations have a ſurpriſing tendency to agitate the ſpirits and produce deſpondency. In this ſituation, the mind naturally dwells upon the ſufferings ſhe has undergone, the thoughts become confuſed, and an attack inevitably ſucceeds. Perſons in this ſituation ſhould be conſtantly employed; not in any buſineſs which requires intenſe

tenſe thought, but in ſome pleaſing exerciſe, which may benefit the body and tranquillize the mind. Change of ſcene, and ſocial intercourſe, may be likewiſe uſed to advantage.

There is one idea which Epileptics are too apt to brood upon, and which is, perhaps, as productive of diſtreſs and miſery as the diſorder itſelf; viz. That *they* are the peculiar objects of God's diſpleaſure. It is needleſs to enlarge upon the abſurdity of this ſuppoſition; but as it often prevails, and is fruitful in the worſt effects, great caution ſhould be uſed in diſcourſing before them upon religious topics.

If a trial of the bark ſhould be adopted in the caſe mentioned by A.Z. a communication of the effects, through your Miſcellany, will be highly intereſting to PHILANTHROPOS.

Mr. URBAN, *May* 12.

A FEW days ago, looking over a little orchard, which I planted three or four years ſince, I perceived a fine young apple-tree blown, as I imagined, almoſt down by the wind; which had been pretty ſtrong the night before; but, as it had not been *violent*, I was ſurpriſed, at the moment, to think the tree could have been ſo affected, after having ſtood ſo long, and ſo many much ſeverer ſtorms, unmoved. On attempting, however, to raiſe it up, I was ſtill more ſurpriſed to find it had loſt its roots; for it was looſe in the ground, and moveable in all directions. That the wind could have broken *all* the roots, was incredible; I therefore had the tree immediately dug up; every root and all the bark to the ſurface of the ground, but not higher, had been entirely gnawed away by ſome animal; there was not the ſmalleſt bit of either root or bark remaining; but there were evident marks of teeth, and that part even of the ſtem alſo had been eaten. To thoſe, Mr. Urban, of your readers who take a pleaſure in attending to their gardens and their fruit trees, I need not expreſs that I experienced much vexation and diſappointment on this occaſion; and that I ſhall be much obliged to you, and any one of them who will do me the favour, to inform me what animal it is that has done me this miſchief; and which are the beſt means of entrapping him; as I have not been able to gain this information, although I have made inquiry from every perſon I have ſince met with who, I thought it probable, could afford it me. I ſhould not have taken the liberty, nevertheleſs, of troubling you, ſir, on the ſubject, had I not, this morning, found another tree exactly in the ſame ſtate; and that, as the animal is thus proceeding in its work of deva[illegible]ation, all the trees in my little orchard are threatened with deſtruction. One of thoſe already deſtroyed is at leaſt eight years old, nine feet high, and the ſtem 11 inches in circumference; the roots of courſe were numerous, and of conſiderable thickneſs, although they muſt have been devoured in a few days only; for the tree when laid low was apparently in the moſt perfect health and vigour. There were two ſmall holes in the ground at the foot of it, ſcarcely large enough, I think, for the entrance of a rat. Yours, &c. HORTICUL.

Mr. URBAN, *Birmingham, May* 5.

THE following epitaph is inſcribed on a mural monument againſt the North ſide of the chancel in Hurſt-per-point church in the county of Suſſex; and as your Magazine, vol. LX. p. 320, preſerves one to the memory of a branch of the ſame antient family, I cannot doubt your readineſs to give this a place; eſpecially as Walker, in his "Sufferings of the Clergy," does not notice Dr. Swale among the ejected miniſters. WILLIAM HAMPER.

"Hic ſitus eſt Chriſtopherus Swale, ſacræ Theologæ Doctor, Domino Salomoni Swale de Swale Hall in Swale Dale in comitat. Eboracenſi, Baronetto, conſanguineus. Illuſtriſſimum Principem Henricum literis erudivit, regibus Jacobo et Carolo a ſacris fuit, et rector eccleſiæ parochialis de Hurſt-peir-point quadraginta circiter annos, anno autem * 1644 è beneficio ſuâ in regem fidelitatis cauſa ejectus, Uxores duxit Urſulam Waterhouſe, filiam Thomæ Waterhouſe de Braythwell in comitatu Eboracenſi, generoſi; deinde Roſam Sackvill, filiam Johannis Sackvill de Chidingly in comitatu Suſſexiæ, armigeri; poſtremò Annam Weſt, filiam Thomæ Domini De-la-Ware. Liberos habuit tres filios, totidemque filias, omnes ſine ſobole extinctos; et ſeptimo Septembris 1645, et vivis migravit, Edvardus inter omnes ſolus ſuperſtes, juriſconſultus fuit, et prædictum Salomonem Swale ſuæ hæreditate adoptavit. Qui obiit ſeptimo die Septembris 1660, et hic ſepultus eſt ſpem juſtorum expectans.

Chriſtopherus jacet hic, ſub ende' marmore dormit
Filius Edvardus par tenet urna pares,
Regis erat cauſæ fi[illegible]ſſimus unus et alter,
L[illegible]bn e Chriſt[illegible]ruc ſi tu[illegible]s Deo"

* Sic.

Mr.

Fig. 1. **FYFIELD CHURCH, BERKS.** *Gent. Mag. May 1804. Pl. II. p. 409.*

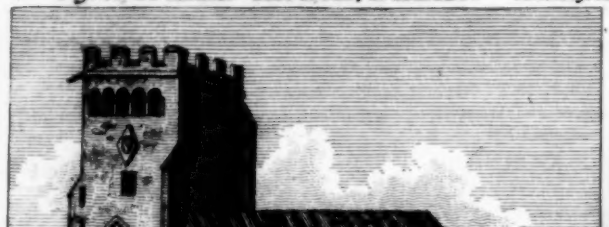

Fig. 2.

Fig. 3.

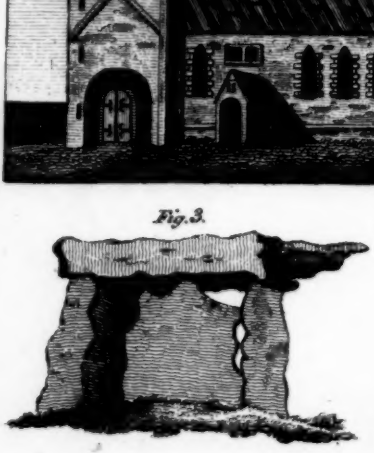

Fig. 4.

Fig. 5.

Mr. URBAN, *Abingdon, Feb.* 15.

I AM induced to ſend a South proſpect of the venerable church of Fyfield, Berks (*Plate* II.); in hopes you will favour your readers with it, in addition to thoſe already given in your Britiſh Archæologia. The exterior of this building is gloomy in the extreme, and appears to have been built at the time of, or ſoon after, the Conqueſt. The beautiful Saxon door ſtill remains entire, and exhibits ſome curious devices which I am at a loſs to decypher: for the preſervation of it we may thank the worthy Curate of Fyfield, who is himſelf an Antiquary, and a frequent reader of your inſtructive Magazine. The nave is ſupported by three octagonal Saxon pillars; and it is evident, from the cornice on the North and South ſides, that this church was built in the form of a croſs; but when reduced to its preſent ſize I can get no information. The chancel contains nothing worth notice. The Stone-croſs in the churchyard was erected in 1627, as appears by the following inſcription:

"This Croſs was erected
in the yeare 1627,
at the expence of
WM. UPTON, eſq."

G. ELLERTON.

Mr. URBAN, *Axbridge, Somerſet, Feb.* 8.

THE incloſed, *fig.* 2, is an accurate repreſentation of an antient Spur, found a few years ago in the ruins of Glaſtonbury Abbey, in this county. The ſpur is now in the poſſeſſion of a relation of mine; and the annexed drawing is of the exact ſize of the original *, the preſent weight of which is about three ounces; it is of iron, and much injured by ruſt. G. B.

Mr. URBAN, *Chatham, Jan.* 22.

IN *fig.* 3, 4, you have a rough ſketch of Kits-coty houſe in two different points of view, and, though not finiſhed, pretty correct repreſentations. This monument is on the road from Rocheſter to Maidſtone, and about four miles from the former place; it conſiſts of three ſtones ſupporting one; the height of the ſide-ſupporting ſtones are about 6 feet, and including the thickneſs of the top one about 7½ feet; the latter is about 9 feet in length and 7 in breadth; they are ſuppoſed to be the tombs of Kentergen and Horſus, two Daniſh princes killed here in battle.

Yours, &c. H. C.

* About three times the ſize of the engraving. EDIT.

Mr. URBAN, *March* 16.

I SEND you a drawing, *fig.* 5, of an antient Snuff-box made of a reddiſh kind of wood, and the figures on both ſides carved in high relief. There is ſomething ſingular in the conſtruction of this box, as it does not open like an ordinary one; the projection that you obſerve at the end is a hollow braſs ſcrew, and when this is taken out, the ſnuff is put into the box. As the carved border is the ſame on both ſides, I have only drawn that on one. The figures are Dutch boors, ſinging and carouſing. L. P. R.

Mr. URBAN, *May* 5.

"THE groſs miſapplication of the funds intended for the ſupport of the maſters of Grammar-ſchools," hinted at by your correſpondent No PEDAGOGUS, p. 135, is a ſubject which calls for the intervention of the Legiſlature. Your correſpondent ſpeaks of a ſchool, the funds of which, "if *honeſtly* applied, would be worth 100l. a year," whilſt the maſter receives not more than the annual ſum of twenty pounds. Sir, this is nothing to the caſe of a Grammar-ſchool at a market-town in Eſſex, eighteen miles from London. The eſtate which was left for the ſupport of *a maſter* for this ſchool produces, at this time, above 1000l. *per annum*. All the Truſtees, excepting one, being dead, the ſurvivor takes care of the rents of the eſtate, and pays a very ſmall ſtipend to a worthy clergyman, who deſerves a better fate. The pariſh not chooſing to conteſt the matter with the ſurviving truſtee, who is lord of the manor, and poſſeſſor of ſeveral farms in the neighbourhood; and no individual having the ability or the inclination to take up this buſineſs; the evil continues, and is likely to continue.

No man is more ſtrict in ſupporting his own rights than the perſon I am alluding to, and conſiders as the worſt of thieves any one who ſhould take a hare or a partridge upon his manor, while he himſelf is withholding hundreds a year from him to whom they are due. DETECTOR.

Alexandria, Feb. 5, 1803.

POMPEY'S PILLAR.

	Feet	In.
EXTREME point - -	16	6½
Breadth of the point	1	8
Square of the capitol - -	11	6½
Diameter of the indented circle	6	6½
Depth of ditto - - - - -	0	2½
Height of the capital - -	10	4
Length of the ſhaft - - -	67	3
Circumference ditto at top -	24	1
—— of $\frac{1}{7}$ from lower end of ſhaft	24	6
—— at lower part of ſhaft -	27	1
Height of baſe - - - -	16	7
Baſe of the ſtone-work maſonry	4	2
Square of original baſe - -	12	0
—— baſe formed of maſonry	14	0

By Captain M. Thorland, of the Pandour tranſport.

Mr. URBAN, *Woodſtock, April* 25.

ABOUT three weeks ago the Printer of the St. James's Chronicle did me the favour to inſert a Letter, in which I invited Naturaliſts, throughout Great Britain, to notice the earlieſt appearance of the Swallow tribe in their reſpective diſtricts, in order to determine a queſtion, which ſeems to me important, on the ſubject of their brumal retreat.

The information which has hitherto reached me in conſequence of this public application is not ſufficiently general to warrant any certain concluſions; but while I again requeſt the attention of Naturaliſts to the ſubject of my former Letter, I beg leave to inform them, that on Monday April 17, a very cold day, with a ſtrong North Eaſterly wind, I ſaw, for the firſt time this ſeaſon, not a few, but a conſiderable number of Chimney Swallows, *hirundo ruſtica*, ſporting on the lake in Blenheim Park, and occaſionally ſkimming the water: nor have they ſince retired, though the weather has been unuſually inclement. By a letter, however, received from a gentleman in Suſſex, and who, it appears, has made obſervations for ſome years on the return of the *hirundines*, I learn that they had not been ſeen by him ſo late as the 20th, though he lives within ſix miles of the ſea. From this inſulated fact I draw no concluſive inferences, ſenſible that the obſervations of numbers long continued can alone give any hope of ſettling the diſpute, whether Swallows in general emigrate, or lie torpid during the winter. I may, however, be allowed to remark, that as far as it goes, it is in favour of the latter hypotheſis.

Yours, &c. W. MAVOR.

Mr. URBAN, *Smithfield, May* 7.

FOR the information of A Norfolk Farmer, p. 224, I beg leave to acquaint him, that Mr. Lawrence, the Author of the "New Farmer's Kalendar, &c." has in the preſs, and I underſtand in great forwardneſs, a work on the Diſeaſes to which cattle in general are liable, with the means of prevention and moſt approved methods of cure; and from his extenſive knowledge as a farmer and breeder, I have no doubt of his producing a work ſuperior to any hitherto publiſhed on that ſubject. NHOI YELNATS.

Mr. URBAN, *May* 10.

WICCAMICUS's account of Mr. Bingham, vol. LXXIII. p. 1017, is ſo elegantly written, that your readers have reaſon to wiſh he may often find matter to communicate to you. Allow me, however, to notice one expreſſion of his relating to All Souls College. He ſays, "that that Society, *according to the Statute of the Founder*, is for the moſt part compoſed of men of the *moſt honourable extraction* and known abilities." If by the moſt honourable extraction he means the Founder's kin, the words will be, in general, very applicable; but is Wiccamicus uninformed, that though the Founder by his Statutes expreſsly orders that his kindred ſhall be choſen Fellows *ante omnes alios*, and binds the College by an oath to obſerve theſe Statutes, they do chooſe ſtrangers in preference to the Founder's kin*? Q. R.

Mr. URBAN, *May* 12.

THE following article of News, from the Poſt Boy of March 24, 1712-13, is ſent to you as an hiſtorical notice, without one word of comment.

Yours, &c. INVESTIGATOR.

"London, March 24. The Gentleman who writ the following Letter to the Mayor of Woodſtock, having met with the chaſtiſement he deſerves for it; 'tis to be hoped thoſe, who by the extreme lenity of the preſent Adminiſtration, are yet ſuffered to enjoy the offices they obtained under another, will take warning, and keep themſelves within the bounds they ought.

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* See vol. LXIII.

Sir,

Sir, *Whitehall, Jan.* 25, 1712-13.

Having long had it at heart to ſee the town of Woodſtock ſo improved in building and other things, as to bear ſome proportion with what ſtrangers may reaſonably expect to find in a Borough Town, joining to ſo great a palace as Blenheim; I ſeveral times ſpoke to my Lord Duke about paving the market-place, which he ſeemed well inclined to, and I believe had done ere now but for the continual *plague and bitter perſecution he has moſt barbarouſly been followed with* for two years paſt. However, upon his going away, I mentioned this thing to him again; and he left ſuch directions with thoſe who take care of his affairs, that I have at laſt commiſſion to tell you, it will be done, and that I am deſired to take ſome care of it, and to conſult with you and the Corporation about the manner and extent of it, which I deſign to do as ſoon as I can poſſibly come down. I deſire, if you pleaſe, that, in the mean time, you will be conſidering with the other Gentlemen of any thing neceſſary to have regard to in it, that, when I come down, all diſpatch may be made to begin the work; which, I hope, will not only be to the pleaſure and beauty of the town, but prove of good ſervice likewiſe in reſpect to your Fairs and Markets. I am, Sir, your moſt humble ſervant, J. Vanbrugh.

P.S. I have lately received ſome very good hopes, that the Treaſury will pay the Blenheim debt; my Lord Duke having offered to advance the money if they will give him only tin-tallies, which will not be payable to him in ſeven years, nor ſure then. If it be reſolved to pay this debt, I don't doubt but the building will go on again, and my Lord Duke return to inhabit it.

Mr. Urban, *May* 12.

TO the account in your Obituary, vol. LXXII. p. 884, of the death of Dr. Arnald, I beg leave to add, that at taking his Batchelor's degree he was competitor for academical honours with Dr. Law, the preſent biſhop of Elphin; the conteſt was hard between them; and, after a long and ſevere examination, it was at length ſettled by the examiners, that Arnald ſhould be Senior Wrangler, and Law ſhould have the firſt claſſical medal: this was accordingly done; but Arnald, in the true ſpirit of literary emulation, declined ſetting for the medal at all, becauſe he could not have a chance for the firſt.

Anthony Forman, eſq. noticed vol. LXXII. p. 982, was in his youth appointed a clerk in the Office of Ordnance, where he continued till he attained to the utmoſt height of his ambition, which was to be chief clerk in that department to which he belonged; and as ſoon as this favourite object was accompliſhed, he retired to his native place, Waltham in Leiceſterſhire, where he lived many years, highly reſpected, and a kind and benevolent friend to the poor. His fortune he left among his nephews and nieces; of the former, one was for many years in the ſervice of the Eaſt India Company, and taken priſoner at Bednore by Tippoo Saib, but is now Lieutenant-colonel of the Greenwich Volunteer Infantry; and another is Captain in the Cavalry belonging to the ſame place. Of the nieces, one is married to the preſent Secretary of the Office of Ordnance; and the other to Charles Collins, eſq. of the Grove Houſe near Aſhbourne. The Writer of this article has ſeen a moſt exquiſite piece of penmanſhip, containing the rules and regulations of his Majeſty's Office of Ordnance, which he executed as a kind of probationary exerciſe, and is now in the poſſeſſion of the laſt-mentioned lady.

The late Thomas Clarke, D.D. of whom your correſpondent, volume LXXIII. p. 33, wiſhes to have ſome account, was the ſon of a wine merchant in Bow Lane, Cheapſide; he was educated at Merchant Taylors School, from whence he was, in 1760 elected to St. John's College, Oxford. He was for ſome time curate of St. Andrew's, Holborn, and lecturer of Abchurch; and had a living in Herefordſhire, given him by the Dean of Briſtol, who, I believe, was then rector of St. Andrew's. Some years afterwards, on the death of Dr. Green, he ſucceeded to Belbroughton in the preſentation of St. John's College.

He was an excellent claſſical ſcholar, and had always ſhewn a remarkable genius for poetry, which appears to have been awakened by a mortifying circumſtance that occurred to him when he was in that part of the ſchool where the boys begin to make *nonſenſe verſes*, as they are properly called, in order to learn the conſtruction of Latin

poetry

poetry. Clarke, thinking the task too hard for him to attempt, had, from one of the upper boys, procured the verses, which, when they came to be read, turned out to be *sense*, signifying that he did not make those verses himself, and desiring the master to chastise him for his idleness. This drew upon him the laugh of the boys; and, in consequence of his vow then made, he became so ready in Latin versification, that it seemed quite natural to him, and was, indeed, a favourite amusement; for upon every occasion, and almost without thinking, he would write. But this propensity, a few years afterwards, brought upon him a more troublesome mortification than he had suffered from his former incapacity; for, having concluded the exercises of the day with this pentameter;

Dicit amen Thomas, Clericus inquit amen;

the old master, under whom he then was, some days afterwards, reading the exercises with his singular and accustomed tone, read also this unfortunate pentameter as part thereof, and instantly seizing his cane, demanded what he meant by playing tricks with him; and so poor Clarke, who had probably forgotten the whole matter, not being able to give any account of his motive, underwent a severe caning for his wit and ingenuity. Whether he ever wrote any poem of a considerable length, I do not know; but several of his juvenile pieces, I doubt not, still remain among his surviving school-fellows and acquaintance.

Of the various causes assigned for the strange desertion which is too apparent in our churches, I am most concerned at what ראה, vol. LXXII. p. 1093, says upon the subject, "Without this accommodation (*Fire*), places of worship in a luxurious Metropolis would be deserted." The serious part of mankind, Mr. Urban, will not think it unseasonable to observe, that Nineveh was a luxurious Metropolis; and so was Tyre; and so was Babylon; all which, with many more equally luxurious, are now vanished from the face of the earth. And if it was to be asked, What is our luxurious Metropolis that she should escape? it would only be an application of the Prophet's question concerning Nineveh, "Art thou better than populous No, that was situate among the rivers, that had the waters round about it, whose rampart was the sea, and her wall was from the sea? Ethiopia and Egypt were her strength, and it was infinite; Put and Lubim were thy helpers. Yet was she carried away, she went into captivity; her young children also were dashed in pieces at the top of all the streets; and they cast lots for her honourable men, and all her great men were bound in chains." But if any of your readers should be inclined to smile at this, and call it preaching; to such I would only recommend a little serious reflection upon the words of an heathen Poet:

"Luxuria incubuit, victumque ulciscitur orbem."

To Dr. Johnson's etymology of the word *Gazette*, vol. LXXIII. p. 1206, your correspondent, vol. LXXIV. p. 219, has added a humorous one of his own; but the truth is, that this word, like many more brought in by our Saxon ancestors, is pure Persian, and in that language signifies *select*.

Yours, &c. X.

Extract from a Letter of Mrs. Montagu, *to Mrs.* William Robinson.

Denton, Northumberland, Dec. 4, 1766.

——I WAS told Mr. Gray was rather reserved when he was in Scotland, though they were disposed to pay him great respect. I agree perfectly with him: that to endeavour to shine in conversation, and to lay out for admiration, is very paltry. The *Wit* of the company, next to the *Butt* of the company, is the meanest person in it; but at the same time, when a man of celebrated talents disdains to mix in common conversation, or refuses to talk on ordinary subjects, it betrays a latent pride. There is a much higher character than that of a wit or a poet, or a *savant*, which is that of a rational and a sociable being, willing to carry on the commerce of life with all the sweetness and condescension, decency and virtue will permit. The great duty of conversation is, to follow suit as you do at whist; if the eldest hand plays the deuce of diamonds, let not his next neighbour dash down the king of hearts because his hand is full of honours. I do not love to see a man of wit win all the tricks in conversation; nor yet to see him sullenly pass. I speak not this of Mr. Gray in particular; but it is the common failing of men of genius to exert a proud superiority, or maintain

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as proud indolence. I shall be very glad to see Mr. Gray whenever he will please to do me the favour. I think he is the first poet of the age; but if he comes to my fireside, I will teach him not only to speak prose, but to talk nonsense, if occasion be. I would not have a poet always sit on the proud summit of the forked hill. I have a great respect for Mr. Gray as well as an high admiration.——

Memoirs of Sir Wm. Hamilton.

(concluded from p. 311.)

OF his domestic life, about this period, we fortunately have an account from the celebrated Secretary of the French Academy, Duclos, from which we shall here give an extract, the more properly, as, with the alteration of time and place, it is his characteristic picture in every part of his life. —"Mr. Hamilton," says he, "was in the habit of taking his dinner at home with a select number of friends, among whom I had the honour of being admitted. He had also a weekly party of the most distinguished persons of Naples. In these parties, a concert was sometimes given, in which Miss Hamilton played on the harpsichord so eminently that her talents were acknowledged in a town decidedly superior in musical science to the rest of Italy. Mr. and Mrs. Hamilton are the happiest couple I ever saw. Both still in the vigour of youth, with good hearts and cultivated minds, and tenderly attached to each other, they presented to me the image of a patriarchal life. The lady, mistress of a considerable fortune, enjoys the pleasure of making that of her husband, who had nothing of his own but an illustrious name. The gentleman, duly sensible of what he owes to a beloved wife, is highly pleased to acknowledge it, and the sentiment of his gratitude increases the happiness of his situation."

The twelve years which elapsed from 1772 to 1784 formed a remarkable epoch in Mr Hamilton's life, with respect to his advancement and domestic affairs. On the 3d of January, 1772, he was created Knight of the Bath. About 1775, he lost his only daughter. In August 1782, he likewise lost his lady. And in the year 1784, after 20 years absence, he visited his native country; on which occurrence, we presume, he was made a Fellow of the Royal Society.

This time, however, was equally well employed in the service of the Sciences; for, in 1779, he repeated his visits to Mount Vesuvius, and published the Supplement already mentioned; in February, 1783, he undertook the journey to Calabria, to observe the phænomena produced by the dreadful earthquake which just before had desolated that beautiful province, and of which he subsequently gave an account, in a letter to Sir Joseph Banks, inserted in the "Transactions of the Royal Society;" and, so early as 1777, he wrote an excellent memoir on the discoveries until then made in Pompeii; which memoir, accompanied with 13 beautiful plates, was inserted in the 4th volume of the "Archæologia," and by which we are informed, "that the city was supposed to have been a mile in length, and about three miles and a half round; that only 100 yards of a principal street, supposed to run through the whole city, had then been cleared; that the width of the horse-way was said to be in general ten feet eight inches English, and the elevated foot-way, on each side, about three feet wide; that the plan of most of the houses was a square court, with a fountain in the middle, and small rooms round, communicating with that court; and that fragments of large panes of glass were found there, shewing that the antients of this period knew well the use of glass for windows."

His most truly meritorious labours, however, at the close of the abovementioned period, were those which had in view the unrivalled museum of Portici; an object which, owing to the narrow-mindedness of the ministry, had not yet been accessible to his researches. The history of the discovery of Herculaneum, and of the Royal Museum to which it gave rise, is too well known to require any detailed notice in this place; it is equally alien to our purpose to relate the several tardy and unsuccessful measures which the Government took to illustrate that unrivalled establishment: and we shall only notice the antient MSS. in the Museum, which are immediately connected with our subject. It is known that about eight hundred objects of this kind had been found in the several excavations of Herculaneum; and that, on application being made to Mr. Assemanni, of the Vatican, on the subject, this learned man had recommended an able, industrious, and

and indefatigable Piarift monk, namely, Father Anthony Piaggi, who poffeffed the art of completely unfolding the decayed manufcripts. Some fuccefsful trials were made: a work on the philofophy of Epicurus, another on morals, a third on rhetorick, and a fourth on muſick, were brought to light—and of the laſt, the author of which was a Greek named Philodemus, 38 full columns were happily copied. Father Anthony's ſervices were ſtill more beneficial; he inſtructed in his art a pupil named Merli, afterwards as able as himſelf. Neither of them, however, perſevered in their taſks; they complained of the ſupineneſs of the miniſtry, and of their own ſcanty allowance.

Among the papers left by Sir William at his death are found more than 50 memoirs directed by Father Anthony to the Marquis of Sambuca, ſoliciting his patronage for the great work of the MSS.; to which ſolicitations that Miniſter ſeemed to be deaf. Numberleſs other memoirs of the kind were alſo preſented to ſeveral perſons in the royal ſervice, and they met with no better ſucceſs. The conſequence was, that Father Anthony at laſt committed a curious but moſt unexceptional *Pulcinellata*: he put himſelf under the protection of Sir William, and tendered his ſervices for any information which the latter might wiſh concerning the Muſeum. The propriety of accepting this offer may be queſtioned. It was conſidered, however, by one who was not particularly acquainted with the adminiſtration of the eſtabliſhment, as too important not to meet with an immediate compliance. A treaty was concluded, that Sir William ſhould grant to Father Anthony a penſion of 600 ducats a year (100l.); and the latter ſhould regularly ſend to him every week a ſheet of original information; and, in order to elude any miniſterial inquiſition, it was alſo agreed that the correſpondence ſhould be carried on in cyphers. This correſpondence laſted till the death of Father Anthony in 1798; and, if we except, as we have already remarked, a want of delicacy, and perhaps alſo a breach of truſt in the monk, we may preſume that, in the main object, it proved ſatisfactory to both parties: Sir William was indeed ſo ſatisfied, that, ſome years after the commencement of the treaty, he procured for Father Anthony an additional penſion, of the ſame ſum of 600 ducats a year (100l.) from his Royal Highneſs the Prince of Wales; and Father Anthony, on his ſide, ſeemed alſo ſo ſenſible of the favours he had received, that on his death he bequeathed all his MSS. and papers of every kind to his patron.

In 1791, Sir William was appointed a privy-counſellor; and in the ſame year he married Miſs Harte, the preſent Lady Hamilton. About the ſame time alſo, in order to give a farther illuſtration to his favourite doctrine reſpecting the conſtant ſtate of eruption of Mount Veſuvius, he charged a Dominican friar (whoſe name the writer of this article does not recollect) at Reſina, to compile for his uſe a daily calendar of the ſeveral phænomena of that mountain; a compilation which, moſt probably, will alſo be found among his papers.

We do not think it neceſſary to give any detailed notice of the extreme period of Sir William's life; as that part is either connected with the general hiſtory of the times, or too well known to our readers to require a full narrative. It is in every one's recollection, that, in December 1798, when the French attacked the kingdom of Naples, he accompanied his Sicilian majeſty to Palermo, from whence, towards the cloſe of 1800, he was recalled to England; and of his death, which took place on the 6th of April, 1803, in the 72d year of his age, many circumſtantial and intereſting accounts were given in the periodical works of the day. (See vol. LXXIII. p. 390.)

During the ſhort interval between his arrival in England and his death, this reſpectable philoſopher and naturaliſt was occupied in ordering and claſſifying his numerous MSS. which had been conveyed from Naples to Palermo at the time of his removal; and from the latter place to London, on his return to England. Theſe MSS. conſiſted of eight large boxes; four of which contained his correſpondence with Father Anthony; and the other four, the valuable papers which the latter had bequeathed to him. It was his intention, after a due arrangement, to favour the publick with two works collected from their contents; one of which was to exhibit a ſeries of original obſervations on the beſt monuments of art in the Muſeum of Portici; and the other, a ſeries of hiſtorical anecdotes concerning its literary and œconomical adminiſtration from its firſt eſtabliſhment. We are happy

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to ſay, that in this expectation the learned publick will be little or nothing diſappointed by Sir William's death; as, before that event, he had depoſited all the papers in the hands of his learned and reſpectable friend Mr. Townley, of the Antiquarian-Society, by whom, we underſtand, they will be ſhortly publiſhed.

At the concluſion of this biographical ſketch, ſome of our readers will perhaps enquire, why the memoir of a man, who has devoted the greateſt part of a long life to the ſervice of his native country in a publick capacity, contains ſo many details of his literary and philoſophical purſuits, and little or no account of his diplomatic exertions, which naturally conſtituted the immediate duties of his ſtation? We might, it is true, have ſtated, 1. the explanations, which, in 1772, he had with the firſt miniſter, Marquis Tanucci, on account of the noted ſcribbler Michael Torcia, who, in his proverbially ridiculous performance, "The Political Sketch of Europe," had uſed ſome improper expreſſions: 2. the negotiations which he ſucceſsfully concluded for the neutrality of his Sicilian majeſty in the American war: 3. his excellent conduct during the family miſunderſtanding between Spain and Naples, from 1784 to 1786: 4. his equally proper behaviour towards an eccentric character among our nobility, who, during his reſidence in Naples, from 1784 to 88, was the conſtant viſitor of the intriguing and ſcandalous ſociety of the Auſtrian counſellor Calzabigi; and, 5. that, by his powerful aſcendancy over the Neapolitan miniſtry, and the exceſs of his generoſity and good nature, he forced ſome perſons of infamous character into the offices of ſtate and the provincial magiſtracy. But we wiſhed to avoid giving offence to others while paying a tribute to his memory, eſpecially as we were aware that the fame of Sir William Hamilton will ultimately reſt on his talents, learning, and patriotic ſpirit; for, although he may have poſſeſſed the higheſt activity and ſagacity in his capacity of ambaſſador, as it is fair to believe from the happy management of thoſe affairs which fell within the limits of his ſtation, from his attention and obliging behaviour towards Britiſh travellers of every claſs, and from the highly honourable figure which he made among other ambaſſadors at the ſame court, it was utterly impoſſible for him to evince any great degree of diſcernment or penetration in court intrigues, or any ſkill and dexterity in negotiations whilſt he had to deal with a languid and inactive government, conſidered in a little better light than an immediate fief of Spain, and an intermediate fief of France. Thoſe among our readers who may not have duly followed the courſe of French politicks during the two laſt reigns of that monarchy, and to whom theſe expreſſions may conſequently appear harſh, are deſired to look into three publications which have appeared within the laſt two years at Paris, the Travels in Italy, a poſthumous work by the celebrated Deſbroſſes; the Travels in Spain by the Ambaſſador Bourgoing; and the Politicks of Europe under Lewis XV. and XVI. by Segur the Elder; and they will find in them a common expreſſion of the arrogant cabinet of Verſailles, "the two petty ſtates which are poſſeſſed by the Princes of our Royal Family in Italy!" It is unfortunately but too true, that neither his preſent Sicilian majeſty nor his auguſt father ever aſſerted the conſideration to which they were naturally entitled in European affairs, and that they have been ſubjected to a mortifying diſregard by the eternal inſufficiency of their miniſters. But it is, nevertheleſs, an inſult to juſtice, to truth, and common ſenſe, to compare two rich and extenſive kingdoms with that almoſt imperceptible ſpot the dukedom of Parma, and to beſtow the name of *petty ſtate* upon a powerful monarchy poſſeſſing nearly ſeven millions of inhabitants; that very monarchy by which the high-ſpirited prince, Charles of Anjou, attempted nothing leſs than the conqueſt of the Eaſtern empire, and which that auguſt ſovereign of the houſe of Suabia, who was an honour to his age and to the Imperial diadem, emphatically called *hereditatem noſtram pretioſam!*

Mr. URBAN, *May* 11.

ALTHOUGH, in a Letter ſigned Medicus, I formerly communicated my ſentiments to the publick through the medium of your uſeful Miſcellany; yet the caſe of Ann Hurle, who was lately executed for forgery, once more induces me to take up my pen in behalf of thoſe unfortunate females who may hereafter forfeit their lives to the offended laws of their country, and who may plead pregnancy

nancy, with a view of procuring a reſpite from execution, but whom a Jury of Matrons may declare "not quick with child."

After having ſpent twenty years in an extenſive practice as an *accoucheur*, I preſume that without arrogance, I may lay claim to ſome ſhare of practical knowledge in the profeſſion; which warrants me in aſſerting that caſes will frequently occur (eſpecially if the patient is inclined to corpulency) wherein the practitioner will find it impoſſible to determine whether the woman is actually pregnant or not.

I believe the term, "quickening" is uſually underſtood to imply that period of uterine geſtation when the mother feels a fluttering, or motion of the child, for the firſt time; and it is then ſaid to be alive. That it is then alive, is beyond all doubt; and I will venture to aſſert, that, if it were not ſo long before this period, it never would be. This being admitted (and I am perſuaded that it will be admitted by every reſpectable profeſſor of Midwifery), little doubt can be entertained but that many children have been ſacrificed, who, had their lives been preſerved, might have become uſeful members of ſociety.

The eminent Dr. Smellie, in his "Treatiſe on the Theory and Practice of Midwifery," vol. I. p. 122, after having endeavoured to deſcribe the different changes which take place in the magnitude of the child, from the time of conception, to the ninth month, ſays, "All theſe calculations are uncertain."

In p. 191, we have the following judicious remark:

"On the whole, the difficulty of diſtinguiſhing between obſtruction and pregnancy in the firſt months is ſo great, that we ought to be cautious in giving our opinion; and never preſcribe ſuch remedies as may endanger the fruit of the womb, but rather endeavour to palliate the complaints until time ſhall diſcover the nature of the caſe; and always judge on the charitable ſide, when life or reputation is at ſtake."

In ſupport of what has been here advanced, I beg leave to introduce the following caſe. "An intelligent Practitioner in this neighbourhood, lately requeſted my opinion on one of his patients, who was ſuffering under ſevere ſpaſmodic affections; and who was ſuppoſed by her friends to have been three days in labour. After an attentive examination, I declared, that I could not aſcertain whether ſhe was even pregnant or not. And in this opinion the Gentleman who attended her perfectly coincided; although the event proved that ſhe was full ſix months advanced in pregnancy." And yet, had this woman been a convict under ſentence of death, there can be little doubt but that a "Jury of Matrons" would have permitted her immediate execution.

Dr. Leake, whoſe writings are juſtly admired, in his Introductory Lecture to the Theory and Practice of Midwifery, after having noticed that "when women under ſentence of death plead pregnancy, execution is ordered to be delayed," ſays, "To err on the charitable ſide, is certainly excuſable; but thoſe who have not put off all ſenſe of feeling and humanity, muſt hear with horror and regret, that many children have from thence fallen victims to puniſhment, who were not ſharers in guilt, and have been entombed alive within their mothers womb. Dionis mentions a caſe of this kind, where a midwife of the Chatelet at Paris, having examined a ſervant under ſentence of death, and who pleaded pregnancy, poſitively declared ſhe was not pregnant: in conſequence of which ſhe was immediately executed; but when the body was publicly opened, a child was found in her womb."

Such, Sir, are two out of many caſes which might be adduced, to prove the neceſſity of ſome alteration in the preſent mode of deciding upon the fact of pregnancy, and conſequent execution of female convicts.

To the intelligent Practitioner theſe remarks are not addreſſed. To him, they will afford nothing new upon the ſubject. They are written for the ſole purpoſe of engaging the attention of thoſe worthy and humane characters who preſide in our Criminal Courts; and, ſhould this feeble effort of mine be the means of preſerving one innocent life, my well-intentioned endeavours will meet a moſt ample reward.

Yours, &c. JOHN PARROTT.

Mr. URBAN, *May 2.*

IN reply to the queſtion of your correſpondent J. W. p. 295, Where can be met with the Empreſs Maria Thereſa's Addreſs to the Hungarians in 1741, beginning, *Agimus de Rebus Hung. &c.*

Hang. P. I beg leave to inform him, that no exact copy of her ſpeech has ever yet been publiſhed; but he will find it correctly given in Mr. Coxe's Hiſtory of the Houſe of Auſtria, which is now in the preſs, and will appear next winter.

A CONSTANT READER.

Mr. URBAN, *Eſſex, May* 17.

SOME parts of Mr. London's obſervations in your Magazine, vol. LXXIV. p. 90, are tolerably juſt; but, with regard to what he has recommended concerning Hedge-row-timber, I muſt differ from him in opinion *in toto*. It is a well-known fact, that all ſorts of timber are injurious to crops, and eſpecially to crops of corn; but none is ſo pernicious as that ſort which Mr. L. moſt recommends; viz. Aſh.

I grant, this tree will thrive in ſome ſoils which neither ſuit oak nor elm, and *vice verſâ*; but, I deny that it is next in value to the oak. At this time, good hedge-row elm fetches with us better than 6l. *per* load; and the beſt hedge-row aſh is not worth more than 3l. 10s. Aſh, from woods or coppices, ſells for 6l. or more; and it never ought to grow in any other ſituation than in ſome wood, coppice, or grove, for the following reaſons.

Firſt, becauſe it is very injurious to grain; and, ſecondly, becauſe it will take up no more ſpace for its growth in a plantation than it will in a hedge-row; and the timber of the former will generally be far ſuperior, in point of quality, to the latter.

The tenants in this well-cultivated county formerly were encouraged to plant aſh in the hedge-rows, at the requeſt of their landlords, and alſo with a view to their own advantage, as they ſuppoſed; becauſe they were then frequently allowed aſh, *gratis*, for what they term *plough-boot*, and *cart-boot*, i. e. to make their ploughs, waggons, and carts of, if it grew upon the farm. Whereas, tenants now are ſo ſenſible of the injury they ſuſtain by the growth of every tree of that deſcription, when ſtanding in the hedge-rows, that they aſk for no ſuch privilege; but, they try all they can to eradicate ſuch a vile enemy to their own gains and to the ſoil, as well as to the community at large, *root and branch*. For we all know that the roots of this tree generally extend into the adjoining fields, as far, or farther, than its top expands; and I never ſaw corn thrive within the reach of the former, nor beneath the ſhade of the latter.

Inſtead, therefore, of recommending the planting of timber trees of any ſort, and eſpecially aſh, in hedge-rows, let me adviſe all men concerned in the landed intereſt of this country to avoid that mode of raiſing timber as much as poſſible, for the good reaſons I have aſſigned. If timber is to be planted, let ſome part, or parts, of the eſtate be ſet aſide for that purpoſe only; and do not ſuffer the hedge-rows to be incumbered with wood, to the great detriment of the growth of *the ſtaff of life*.

A PRACTICAL FARMER.

Mr. URBAN, *May* 14.

IN a Library at Bath, I lately witneſſed a literary debate, conducted with ſuitable temper and argument, upon a ſubject not unintereſting at this moment. It was concerning the variouſly-depicted character of James Harrington. On the one ſide, the virtuous, and uniformly patriotic author of the Oceana, was confuſedly condemned, as promotive of anarchy, or mob-miſrule. On the other, his conduct was clearly approved, as defenſive of Legal Government. The ſagacious political Speculatiſt was, in the reſult, apparently vindicated, as a ſteady ſupporter of orderly and lawful rule. This aſſertion of the tried integrity of Harrington, being myſelf a zealous adherent to our Monarchical Government, I was glad to ſee conveyed to the preſs, in ſeveral articles, of different length and importance, inſerted in the Bath, and copied thence in the London newſpapers. To the moſt conſpicuous of theſe ſcattered fragments, I ſhall be pleaſed to ſee a compact exiſtence permanently ſecured in your primary and ſtill beſt-reſpected Repoſitory.

Extract 1. The Globe, *copied from a* Bath Paper, *on May* 1.

BIOGRAPHY.—JAMES HARRINGTON.

Mr. Editor,

In the midſt of this political gloom, will you find room for a few ſtrictures upon a dubious character in great requeſt 150 years ago? They may throw, from diſtant retroſpect, ſome cheering light upon our preſent troublous proſpects.

pects. The character of James Harrington, the Writer of the Oceana, has of late been occaſionally brought into diſcuſſion. The queſtion aroſe from a note affixed to ſome lines of an admired poem, juſt publiſhed. A paſſage from the *Oceana* is there quoted with ſome applauſe. It was remarked, that a quotation uncenſured, from ſuch a work, involved the poet in the guilt of countenancing the dangerous tenets of the factious politician, though not a tittle of the miſtaken tenets bore any relation to the cited aphoriſm.

The turbulent republick, overturned by the military deſpotiſm of Cromwell, had ſet the ſpeculative patriot upon forming his fine-ſpun ſyſtem of a perfect Commonwealth. He framed it not with that ſimplicity and logical preciſion which he is ſaid to affect. What his principles really were, he ſhall anſwer plainly, in few words, for himſelf, by and bye. In the mean time, give an old examiner leave to premiſe what they certainly were not. They were not compatible with a government by military deſpotiſm. They were not thoſe of a rank Republican, the abettor of confuſion and anarchy. Not a more determined foe to both could be named than Harrington. Though at times purpoſely involved in obſcurities and apparent contrarieties, his ſyſtem evidently diſcovers itſelf to be not inimical to the legitimate regal conſtitution of this kingdom.

With regard to the imputed purport of the annotation to the Poem, that brought on the queſtion, and to the exceptionable tenets of the *Oceana*, it will be proved that the gentleman who ſtarted the debate was little acquainted with either. In p. 8, of "The Plea for a private Indulgence of Grief," are theſe lines:

"Views nations in a *league-fraternal* join'd,
The recreant foes of concord to confound,
Sworn, a diſarm'd crufade, t'embrace mankind,
By Heav'n in amity perpetual bound."

The Note follows—"Not a hollow truce, preliminary to a fraudulent treaty of peace; a preparation merely for hoſtilities, to be renewed with redoubled ſtrength and fury. An oppoſite ſpirit of ſincere philanthropy ruled the counſels of two excellent ſovereigns, Henry the Great of France, in concert with our incomparable Elizabeth of England. It was confeſſedly not unexceptionable in all its parts. It admitted ſome imperfections incident to humanity; this deplorable one particularly. It would have enforced the perpetuity of acknowledged and ſorely-felt abuſes in the old eſtabliſhments. It has been twice new-modelled, and applied to very different junctures; firſt, by the humane Abbé St. Pierre, in his *Projet d'une Paix perpetuelle*, ſtyled by Monteſquieu, *Les Reveries d'un honnête Homme*; and lately, in 1774, by the Coſmopolitan Editor of a *Memorial addreſſed to all the Sovereigns of Europe*. The defects that made them all miſcarry have been long conſpicuous, and the conſequences of their miſcarriage deeply felt. May it pleaſe Heaven to raiſe up among us a ruling ſpirit, equally upright and benign, but more perſuaſive and conciliatory! May it endow him with abilities maturely to effectuate this bleſſed ſcheme, no longer deemed chimerical when Infinite Power and Wiſdom ſhall approve, and Divine Goodneſs ſhall ſecure it from future violation! One main point the highly-favoured mortal, ordained to be the general Peace-maker, muſt firmly keep in view. It is held forth preciſely to him in an excellent Aphoriſm of the profound Harrington. *Oceana*, p. 250, edition 1737."

From this Aphoriſm, of pregnant import, well applied, let me direct your reader to recur to his fundamental axioms, firſt ſet down at p. 515, and meant to be conſtantly kept in view. "The errors and ſufferings of the people are from their Sovereigns." No Sovereign does he acknowledge, but the legal Repreſentative (individual, or manifold) of the Conſtituent Whole Community. Thus alone he deems the inveſtment, duly formed, of the Supreme Authority in a nation. He proceeds auſpiciouſly to eſtabliſh this principal point; "The Regal Conſtitution of our Country is a Government by Laws, not by arms, by Laws imperfect indeed, and liable to abuſe; but working peaceably their own reform, without violent convulſion, and controlling alike all the orders of the State, from the loweſt ſubject to the Sovereign himſelf. Having witneſſed the atrocities of the ruin of a legal monarchical form by a turbulent miſ-ſhapen republican one, and the overthrow of the latter, by the military tyranny of a ſtern Uſurper; to both he reluctantly ſubmitted. What he chiefly de-

deprecated was, the extremely abject ſtate of a Government raiſed by arms over the ruins of one by laws. "The people, having once felt the difference," he adds, "will ſoon eagerly embrace the one, and abhor the other."

Were he now living, what would his philanthropic feelings be, in beholding the wretched and ſtunning depreſſion under which all *ranks*, or rather *chaotic maſſes*, in France, are at this day baſely cruſhed beneath a more unprincipled and lawleſs tyrant! The maturer and thence enlightened judgment of the virtuous Harrington would riſe with a keener indignation than our brawling mock patriots at the ſlaviſh nations of Europe, crouching at the feet of the trampler upon all the rights, the ſecurities and properties, the deareſt intereſts and lives of men. With equal diſdain would he look down upon the pernicious reptiles, now ſtiled our Engliſh *Jacobins*. (This odious French cant term, by the bye, the ſtupid abuſe of ſycophants, let us diſcard altogether, or appropriate it to the mere Anarchiſt, the deſperate foe to all legal government.) With humbled pride he would own many a correction obviouſly now deſcried as requiſite in his viſionary *perfect* Commonwealth. He had ſeverely laboured, honeſt man, to render it intelligible to himſelf; a familiar eaſe, when learning overfed takes not time to "digeſt into ſenſe its motley meal." How would he, upon better reflection, acknowledge it to be now approaching much nearer to *perfection* than he had ever dreamt it! How would he rejoice to ſee theſe three kingdoms made one, Britain;—North, South, Eaſt, Weſt, occaſionally. How cordially would he hail our ſole permanent enjoyment of civil and ſpiritual Liberty, under the mild ſovereignty of one beneficent Guardian of our peaceably improved, and gradually more and more efficacious Laws! With a diſcovery, confeſſedly new to himſelf, of the ſuperior wiſdom of maxims better underſtood, though laid down by him with the beſt intentions; how would he felicitate the unimpaired organization of thoſe *equal rights*, for which he too indiſcriminately contended, more firmly eſtabliſhed, throughout all the *duly ſubordinate ranks (ſua ſi bona norint)* of our happy and be-ov ed Country!

JOHN DUNCAN.

Extract 2. The Bath Herald, *Saturday, May* 5.

Mr. Printer, In drawing up my Strictures (inſerted ſome time ago in your Paper) upon the conteſted character of *The Oceana*, I was led, by the length of the article, to ſtrike out the Aphoriſm that occaſioned the debate, referring the reader to the Work itſelf, p. 520. Its pregnant import has little chance of being properly applied by an unreflecting Quidnunc. For the ſake of one, whom a greater depth of inquiry may prompt to conſider its due extent and conſequence, be pleaſed now to inſert it, as it ſtands quoted in a note to the 13th Stanza, at p. 8. of "The Plea for a private Indulgence of Grief."—"To make principles or fundamentals belongs not to man, to nations, nor to human laws. To build upon ſuch principles, or fundamentals, as are apparently laid by God, in the inevitable neceſſity or law of Nature, is that which appertains to man, to nations, and to human laws. To make any other fundamentals (or imagined principles) and then to build upon them, is to build caſtles in the air."

This maxim ſhould be accurately traced throughout its connexion (unluckily too intricate) with thoſe preceding and thoſe conſequent upon it. The diſtracting circumſtances of the period about the cloſe of Oliver's miſcalled Protectorate, were what impelled the zealous friend of legal government to give them utterance. Bid the reader contraſt them with the temper of thoſe turbulent times. Bid him apply them to what he ſees exhibited in the verſatile and crooked conduct of each double-minded Proteus of this day. They will bring the notorious obliquities of every brawler, "fit only to perplex and daſh matureſt counſels," to a diſgraceful teſt. Their patriotic and loyal purport, regulated by the laws of God, of Nature, of Eternal Juſtice, would inveſt its virtuous adherent with an awful dignity and glory; before which the inflammatory Speechifier, and ribald Witling, though loſt to ſhame, yet driven to contempt and infamy, muſt hide their diminiſhed heads. J. D.

Extract 3.

Induced by four ſpirited lines in a former Paper, quoted from an applauded Elegy, with a comment in proſe, recommending a League of all nations, for a general Pacification, and perpetual

tual removal of the calamities of war; I bought the Poem, baulked in my research. The expected political discussion was slightly touched, and digressive from the tenor of the Elegy: but I found what I liked much better;—what leads me to transcribe four stanzas of it for your Poet's corner. They will gratify those readers, who, delighting less than the sons of gloom in melancholy contemplation, give pious thanks to Providence for more comfortable views of the present and future condition of humanity.

11.

Though prone, alas! to vent the frequent sigh
O'er human frailty too too nicely scann'd,
Dejection drives not yet my searching eye
From the prime work of an all-gracious hand. [race
Let rapt Enthusiasts paint this hell-doom'd
All black throughout, as tainted from the birth,
Till, touch'd by rare predestin'd light of grace,
Rise to bright saints the darkest fiends on earth.
Let gloomier Moralists on virtue, fame,
Nay, common sense extinguish'd, on the times [claim,
Past all redemption worse than worst de-
Ring their hartbroating cant, in ill-concordant chimes.]

12.

Britain, let frighted augurs bid thee rue,
Thy pristine spirit quench'd, with haggard eyes [fue,
Astræa's Freedom's Westward flight pur-
Scar'd at th' impendent vengeance of the skies.
Malignant, in their die Tartarian, strive
To steep the fairest character that breathes;
Each trophy rend from merit yet alive,
To grace the dead with all its plunder'd wreaths.
While Spleen, at peers aspiring to be slaves;
Their mates, as vulgar strumpets, to be free;
At felon patriots, rev'rend atheists raves,
Candour presents more just, more welcome themes to me.

13.

It points where Gospel-Truth, its genuine light
Extending Error's hell-born mists above,
Shall fix, with force divine, all human sight
On the Sole Fount of bliss, of joy, of love:
View nations in a league-fraternal join'd,
The recreant foes of concord to confound,
Sworn, one disarm'd crusade, t'embrace mankind,
By heav'n in amity perpetual bound;
Views War, dread fiend, his ruffian front erect,
Avenger, Umpire, Judge of public wrongs,
Stopt short—by voice of hymning seraphs check'd,— [belongs.
'Tis to the Prince of Peace the fate of worlds

14.

It marks where day-spring never dawns, unbless'd
With recent proofs of love indulgent pour'd;
Where thankless mopes repine, with gloom oppress'd, [stor'd.
Earth cyrcls blithe with heav'nly bounty
It marks where genial Virtue silent steals
O'er giant-striding Vice a triumph still;
Where hourly-bright'ning life improvement feels,
To shame Prognostics of encroaching ill.
It marks where, midst the roar of factions fell,
Religion, Reason, long decried, their voice
Pacific interpose.—That impious yell
Struck mute,—the full-voic'd choirs in songs of praise rejoice.

Remarks on Men of gigantic Stature; and particularly on the Irish *Giant*, O'Brien. *By Mr.* Blair, *Surgeon of the* Lock Hospital, *&c. &c.*

THE existence of whole nations of gigantic persons may well be questioned; but there can be no reasonable doubt of the reality of certain individuals, whose stature has greatly exceeded that of men in general. The exact height of *Og* king of Bashan has been variously computed; some supposing him to have been more than twelve English feet, while others think his stature did not exceed eleven feet. In like manner, the giant *Goliah* is generally computed to have been about nine feet nine inches; but Bishop Cumberland supposes he might have been full eleven feet high. The Emperor *Maximinus* is said to have been nine feet; and several other Romans, of equal stature, are reported to have lived in the reign of Augustus, &c. Accounts are contained in the Philosophical Transactions, of human skeletons dug up in England, measuring eight and nine feet in length, which probably were Roman. Credible relations among the moderns are likewise to be found, of men and women fully equal in size to any of the ancients, whose existence can be verified; although I think no credit can be attached to the fabulous and contradictory stories of the Patagonian people, who have been represented as a *nation* of giants. A commissary on board Le Maire's fleet affirmed that he had measured the bones of men, in sepulchres of South Ame-

America, between eleven and twelve feet high; and Turner, the Naturaliſt, declares that he had ſeen, on the Brazil coaſt, a race of very gigantic ſavages, one of whom meaſured twelve feet. The declaration of Turner is, moreover, rendered credible by Monſ. Thevet, who, in his deſcription of America, publiſhed at Paris, 1575, tells us, he ſaw and meaſured the ſkeleton of a South American, then not many years dead, which was eleven feet five inches in length; his ſkull was three feet one inch in circumference, and the leg-bones full three feet four inches long. To theſe remarkable inſtances may be added a well-proportioned living man whom Diemerbroeck ſaw at Utrecht, meaſuring eight feet ſix inches; and who is likewiſe mentioned by Mr. Ray. Alſo, a youth ſeen by Dr. Becanus, who was nearly nine feet high; a man, almoſt ten feet; and a woman quite ten feet. Among our own countrymen, may be named *Walter Parſons*, porter to King James the Firſt, about ſeven feet ſeven inches in ſtature; and *Edward Malone* (or *Mellvon*), whom Dr. Molyneux and Dr. Muſgrave have deſcribed of the ſame height, A. D. 1682-5. In vol. XLI. and XLII. of the Philoſophical Tranſactions are two engravings, taken from an *os frontis* and an *os bregmatis*; the former of which is reckoned to have belonged to a perſon between eleven and twelve feet high, the other to a giant of thirteen feet four inches; but no hiſtory is given of the other bones of theſe ſkeletons. The Chineſe pretend to have had men among them even ſo prodigious as fifteen feet high! Perhaps theſe relations are no better founded than their chronological fables. However, I now ſhall ſubjoin a ſhort account of Mr. *O'Brien*, the Iriſhman, who has lately been exhibited in London, and who pretends (in his printed advertiſements) to be nearly "*nine feet high.*"

I viſited this Iriſhman on the fifth of May 1804, at No. 11, Haymarket. He was of a very extraordinary ſtature, but not well formed. As he would not ſuffer a minute examination to be made of his perſon, it is impoſſible to give any other than a very ſlight deſcription of him. He declined the propoſal of walking acroſs the room; and, I believe, was afraid of diſcovering his extreme imbecillity. He had the general aſpect of a weak and unreflecting perſon, with an uncommonly low forehead; for, as near as I could aſcertain, the ſpace above his eye-brows, in a perpendicular line to the top of his head, did not exceed two inches. He told me his age was thirty-eight years; and that moſt of his anceſtors, by his mother's ſide, were very large perſons. The diſproportionate ſize of his hands ſtruck me with ſurprize; and in this he ſeemed to make his principal boaſt. He refuſed to allow a caſt to be made of his hand, and ſaid, "it had been done many years ago;" but, as I have ſeen that caſt at Mr Bacon's, I am convinced the ſize is much too ſmall to repreſent his preſent ſtate of growth. All his joints were large, and perhaps rickety. His legs appeared ſwollen, miſſhapen, and, I thought, dropſical; however, he did not like my touching them. The feet were clumſy, and concealed as much as poſſible by high ſhoes. His limbs were not very ſtout, eſpecially his arms, and I judged that he had ſcarcely got the uſe of them; for, in order to lift up his hand, he ſeemed obliged to ſwing the whole arm, as if he had no power of raiſing it by the action of the deltoid muſcle. He certainly had a greater redundance of bone than of muſcle, and gave me the impreſſion of a huge, overgrown, ſickly boy, his voice being rather feeble, as well as his bodily energies, and his age appearing under that which he affirmed. Indeed, I find he gave a different account of himſelf to different viſitors. The ſtate of his pulſe agreed with the general appearance of his perſon, viz. feeble, languid, and ſlow in its motions. With regard to his actual height, I felt anxious to detect the fallacy he held out of its being *almoſt nine feet!* Upon extending my arm to the utmoſt, I reached his eye-brow with my little finger. Allowing his height to have been two inches and a quarter above this, it could not be more in the whole than ſeven feet ten inches: ſo that I am perſuaded the common opinion, founded on the Giant's own tale, is greatly exaggerated.

Alphabetical Liſt of the principal Technical Terms introduced into the Purſuits of Architectural Innovation.

SACRISTRY. A room on the ſide of a Choir, where the utenſils of the Altar, and the veſtments for the Clergy, are

are kept. A grand one on the South ſide of the Choir in Durham Cathedral.

Saint. In our Antiquities they are ſculptured or painted with a Glory round their heads, a palm branch in their hands, and near them ſome object expreſſive of a principal event in their lives and actions. As St. Babara, who is always accompanied with a tower; as in ſuch a place ſhe was confined, &c.

Scale of feet. A horizontal line whereon is divided a certain number of feet, as 1, 10, 50, 100 feet, &c. and placed under the drawing of an elevation of a building, thereby to meaſure its ſeveral heights, widths, &c.

Sceptre. In our antient Paintings they appear as made up in ſilver, gold, cryſtal, and ſet with precious ſtones. Take them together, they are beautiful in form and finiſhed in the moſt perfect manner.

Screen. Diſtinguiſhed, as Choir ſcreens, Altar ſcreens, &c. Their deſigns give a variety of columns, compartments, niches, ſtatues, &c. Superlatively fine examples in York and Durham Cathedrals. Screens, in their uſes, are as partitions to ſeparate one arrangement of a Church from another.

Sculptor. An artiſt who repreſents in ſtone, &c. the human figure, animals, &c.

Sculpture. The art itſelf, whereby the above works are perfected. If we ſpeak of our antient performance in Sculpture remaining, they are numerous, hiſtorical, and in moſt reſpects appear exquiſite and faithful copies of thoſe objects they portray. If we ſpeak of the treatment they have received, and ſtill undergo, how blind, how barbarous the perpetrators! Thus Antiquity ſuffers by Modern inſenſibility.

Seat. We meet with them in our Cathedrals, &c. of ſtone, or wood, either in one continued line round internal walls or in detached portions, and full of rich compartments and ornaments.

Section. Comprehended thus: It is to imagine a building cut in half from the top of a tower, ſpire, roof, &c. to the baſement or foundation, taken from Weſt to Eaſt, or North to South. The interior half left ſtanding explains in a deciſive manner every particular, as the diviſion of arches, galleries, windows, timbers of the roof, &c. By this mode is aſcertained every meaſure, proportion, &c.

Shaft. Is that part of a column taken from the baſe to the capital.

Shield. In our Antiquities, we find thoſe of the Saxons or Normans very long, and ſharp-pointed at the bottom. About the Edwardian æra they become ſhorter, approaching to the proportion of an equilateral triangle-pointed ſweep. In the Tudor æra they ſeem to have loſt all ſhape in the fantaſtic ornaments brought in at that period.

Shoes. Our old Tapeſtry, Sculptures, and Paintings, have theſe examples; ſome advance above the ankles, others are cut very low, and many drawn out at the toes to a moſt extravagant length.

Shrine. A wooden cheſt, containing the aſhes of ſome Saint, or Martyr, placed in an inſular ſituation, and reſting a few feet above the pavement or ground on an architectural deſign of column, niches, &c. in the church where it is ſet up. We are given to underſtand, that the Shrines in our ſacred edifices were gorgeous to an exceſs; and that they ſurpaſſed all other embelliſhments therein. The only ſpecimen left, is that of Edward the Confeſſor in Weſtminſter Abbey. On this conſideration, would it were poſſible to give praiſe to thoſe who have it under care, for their great attention towards it! We can reflect with ſome ſatisfaction, however, that ſo much of this Shrine is preſerved, affording ſuch ample proof what once muſt have been its ſtate; all glorious! all divine!

Soffit. The return, or under part of any projecting part of a building, particularly a cornice or architrave, &c.

Spandril. The ſpace or ground between the outer ſweep of arches, &c.

Spire. An architectural decoration riſing from the ſummit of towers; its form in general is octangular, diminiſhing, as it riſes, to an extreme ſlender termination. The moſt wonderful and delightful example we have in this way is the Spire of Saliſbury Cathedral.

Spout. In our Antiquities, they are given both in ſtone and in leadwork, chiefly exhibiting groteſque heads with extended jaws, through which the rain deſcends.

Spur. The earlieſt ſpurs ſeen on our antient ſtatues are made with one ſharp ſpike. In later times, a number of ſpikes were added, diverging in circular rays.

Stairs.

Stairs. Our antient buildings have them made principally to wind round a column or ſhaft, bounded in a circular ſpace within a tower; and uſually placed at the angles of the walls, &c.

Stalls. Are thoſe elevated ſeats ſet up on each ſide of a choir; with ſweeping arms, receſſed backs, projecting canopies, &c. The carpentry and carvings on theſe decorations are carried to a height exceeding all deſcription, or eulogy. Refer to the Stalls in Winchester Cathedral, St. George's Chapel, Windſor, &c.

Stalls, three in number, ſeen on the South ſide of choirs near the High Altar, were for the officiating clergy. Refer to the Prieſts' Stalls in Exeter Cathedral, &c.

Statue. To thoſe who have conſulted in different parts of the kingdom the numerous aſſemblage of thoſe copies of the human form, whether lying, ſtanding, or ſeated, whether religious, or hiſtorical, muſt allow them to be invaluable treaſures of the imitative art. The draperies how true! the embelliſhments how correct! the countenances how expreſſive! the ſeveral parts of the form how well imitated! But I withhold my zeal; and, in Moderation's trammels, reflect that they are the performances of the Antient Engliſh School.

Subterraneous Paſſages. In our great buildings, as Monaſteries and Caſtles, many of theſe avenues have their explanation in this way. If from a religious pile they have a communication to ſome diſtant one, and that for no very good purpoſe; if from a fortified ſtation, they have a conveyance from threatened danger to a point of ſafety; ſimply, theſe paſſages are no more than ſewers, or aqueducts, for the ready conveyance of water, &c.

Superſtition. A general cant epithet beſtowed on the various cauſes which gave birth to thoſe of our Antiquities which are of a religious nature. Superſtition gave the plan of a Church, the ſituation of the Altar, Tombs, Pulpits, Stalls, &c. Superſtition is the diſtinguiſhment laid on thoſe who venerate our antient works; as men, having weak judgments, are ignorant devotees, and who are loſt in enthuſiaſm and falſe taſte!

Sword. How various, how highly ornamented, are theſe appendages to heroic Knighthood! The principal antient examples left us are thoſe belonging to ſtatues on tombs, where on the hilts are many curious devices and inſcriptions.

Mr. URBAN, *May* 16.

THE hoſpital near Chicheſter, to whatever Saint dedicated, has been much canvaſſed of late in your Miſcellany, pp. 203, 313. Allow me place for an inquiry after the ſubject of two ſmall prints, 2d and 3d of a ſet, by J. D. (J. Dunſtall). R. Walton excudit, the ſubject of which is, 1. "A *temple* by Chicheſter," and 2. "By Chicheſter;" both repreſenting the front and back views of the ſame building, a rotunda with Gothic buttreſſes. Pl. 1, is Chicheſter cathedral. Pl. 4, "A ruine nere Chicheſter." The laſt may repreſent a houſe or church by the road ſide. A 5th view is of Hampnett houſe, the property of the duke of Richmond, two or three miles Eaſt of Chicheſter.

Rev. Mr. Chauncey, whoſe death is recorded, p. 282, was rector of Ayot St. *Peter's*, and was grandſon to Sir Henry the Hiſtorian of Herts; youngeſt ſon by the 2d or 3d wife of Sir Henry's youngeſt ſon by his third wife.

P. 316, l. 4, for no*t*ices, read no*v*ices.

Was Mrs. Kent, who died at Tottenham, aged 100, widow of Mr. Deputy Kent, printer of the firſt *Directory*, who had a houſe in Weſt Green-lane, and died there?

P. 383, *read*, At the houſe of her daughter Mrs. Thornton at Kenſington, aged 81, Mrs. Warner, widow of Joſeph Warner, eſq. Surgeon, Hatton-garden. E. E.

Mr. URBAN, *May* 18.

YOUR correſpondent T. S. p. 290, very juſtly obſerves, from our Journals being kept on exactly the ſame plan, they will very readily afford a correct compariſon. Among other obſervations, ſome of your philoſophical readers will doubtleſs have remarked a very wonderful range of the mercury in the barometer; and which, by our tables, appears to be much more apparent at Hull than at Baldock. Two inſtances of which, on comparing our Journals, muſt particularly have attracted the attention of thoſe who are proſecuting their reſearches in this uſeful branch of Natural Hiſtory; viz. from the 9th to the 14th of January the mercury fell near 1¼ inches at Hull,

Hull, at Baldock only half an inch: alſo, on the 11th and 12th of February, it roſe 1¼ inches at Hull, but at Baldock, on the ſame days, not more than half an inch. The only reaſon, I think, that can be aſſigned for this ſurpriſing difference in the mercurial range at theſe two places, lying nearly under the ſame parallel, is, their local ſituation; Hull, as has been hinted before, being ſituated in a champaign country, at no great diſtance from the ſea, in a damp, clayey, and barren ſoil; Baldock, according to T. S.'s deſcription, in a midland county, bounded by hills, with a fine fertile, dry and chalky, ſoil, conſequently not ſo much affected by the ſudden and rapid changes in the temperature, &c. of the atmoſphere as Hull, much leſs by the *wind*, which has ſo extraordinary an effect on the barometer here, the leaſt change of which, or variation between two points, frequently produces a riſing barometer in the morning, ſtationary at noon, and ſinking at night, and ſo on for ſeveral ſucceſſive days. We, in this neighbourhood, have had an extremely tedious and long winter; owing to which, vegetation, till within theſe three weeks, has been in as backward a ſtate as it was the beginning of March. It is wonderful now to obſerve the difference a few fine days have made in the appearance of the country; the corn, meadows, trees, &c. are in as flouriſhing a condition, and nearly as forward, as they would have been had we had a mild and pleaſant ſpring.

Yours, &c. A PHYSICIEN.

Meteorological Diary for April 1804, kept at Hull. Lat. 53°. 45'. Long. 1° W.

	At 8 A.M.									At 2 P.M.								
Day of Month.	Barometer.	State of Baro.	Thermometer within.	Thermometer without.	Approxim. of wind to card. points Quadrant of horizon divided into 4 equal parts.				State of wind.	Barometer.	State of Baro.	Thermometer within.	Thermometer without.	Approxim. of wind to card. points Quadrant of horizon divided into 4 equal parts.				State of wind.
					N.	E.	S.	W.						N.	E.	S.	W.	
1	29.1[illegible]	R	38	32					H.	29.22	R	43	44				4	B.
2	.2[illegible]	St.	42	36				4	B.	.17	S	48	45				4	B.
3	.36	R	43	41.5	2			2	B.	.47	R	45	45	2			2	H.
4	.61	R	44	43			3		B.	.44	S	47	49			4		V.B.
5	.19	S	42	39			2	2	R.B	.18	R	44	44	2			2	V.B.
6	30.13	R	43	40	2			2	B.	30.19	R	47	47	2			2	B.
7	.37	R	46	46				4	No.	.37	R	52	56				4	L.
8	.46	R	50	49		2	2		L.	.48	R	51	54		2	2		L.
9	.45	S	47	44.5		4			L.	.29	S	48	46	2	2			B.
10	.25	St.	44	42	2	2			B.	.25	St.	46	44	2	2			L.
11	.25	St.	45	43	2	2			B.	.25	St.	46	43.5	2	2			L.
12	.1	S	44	41	2	2			B.	.07	S	45	44	2	2			L.
13	29.72	S	45	45	3	1			L.	29.72	St	48	51	2	2			L.
14	.72	St	48	47.5	2	2			L.	.72	St	49	49	1				L.
15	.82	St.	49	47	4				L.	.82	S	51	53	4				B.
16	.87	R	49	45	4				R.H	.88	R	51	51	4				H.
17	.88	St.	48	42	4				H.	.88	S	48	46	4				H.
18	.88	St.	48	45	4				H.	.88	S.	48	47	4				H.
19	.92	S	43	38.5	2			2	H.	.74	S	43	39	2			2	R.H.
20	.64	St.	43	37	2			2	H.	.64	St	45	42	2			2	H.
21	.56	S	37	34	3			1	H.	.58	S	43	43				4	H.
22	.6[illegible]	R	38	32				4	No.	.60	S	46	47			1	3	L.
23	.60	St.	43	41.5			3	1	L.	.60	St	48	47			4		L.
24	.46	S	49	53			4		B.	.41	S	52	55			4		V.B.
25	.35	S	50	48			4		L.	.18	S	53	55			4		L.
26	.21	R	51	53			2	2	B.	.26	R	55	57				2	B.
27	.11	S	55	55			3	1	V.L.	.22	R	57	58			1	3	V.B.
28	.46	R	53	51			2	2	L.	.57	R	61	65			2	2	L.
29	.88	R	57	56			2	2	V.L	.89	R	62	65			2	2	L.
30	.87	St.	61	62.5			4		L.B	.87	S	65	69		1	3		R.B.

Mete-

Meteorological Diary for April 1804, kept at Baldock. Lat. 52°. 2'. Long. 5'. W.

Day of Month.	At 8 A.M. Barometer.	State of the m	Thermometer within.	Thermometer without.	Approxim. of wind to card. points Quadrant of horizon divided into 4 equal parts. N.	E	S.	W	State of wind.	At 2 P.M. Barometer.	State of Barom.	Thermometer within.	Thermometer without.	Approxim. of wind to card. points Quadrant of horizon divided into 4 equal parts. N.	E	S	W	State of wind.	Lunar aspects, &c. taken from the *Nautical* Ephemeris of 1804.
1	29.06	R	37	31				4	L.	29.12	R	45	43				4	L.	☽ gr. Dec. S.
2	.07	S	38	33			3	1	No.	.02	S	48	47	2	2			V.L.	
3	.13	R	39	37	2			2	V.L.	.22	R	43	45	2			2	L.	☾
4	.37	R	38	35.5			2	2	L.	.32	S	45	50.5				2	L.	
5	.20	S	29	38				4	V.B	.18	St.	44	42	1			3	V.B.	☽ in ♊
6	.75	R	38	37	2			2	L.	.86	R	45	50	2			2	R.B	
7	.97	R	41	38	2			2	No.	.98	St.	52	.3	3	1			No.	☌ ☽ ♂, ☽ in Eq.
8	.98	S	43	43			3	1	No.	.9	R.	46	50			4		No.	☌ ☽ ☿ [A.
9	.88	S	41	36.5	1	3			L.	.81	S	44	45	2	2			R.B	●, ☽ in perigee.
10	.68	S	41	39	1	3			R.B	.70	R	42	42	1	3			V.B	
11	.72	R	39	38.5	1	3			R.B.	.72	S	40	40	1	3			R.B.	☽ qr. Lat. N.
12	.65	S	39	38.5	1	3			V.L.	.62	S	41	41	1	3			B.	
13	.51	S	39	37.5	2	2			V.L	.48	S	41	43	2	2			No.	☌ ☽ ♀
14	.48	S	41	42	2	2			V.L.	.45	S	47	52			4		V.L.	☽ gr. Dec. N.
15	.43	S	44	43	3	1			L.	.4	S	51	54	3	1			L.	
16	.41	S	45	43	2	2			R.S	.41	St.	46	47	1	3			V.B	☽
17	.42	S	43	41	4				V B	.42	St.	44	44	2	2			V.B.	
18	.50	R	43	41	4				R.B.	.55	R	49	47	4				V B.	☽ in ♉
19	.60	S	38	35.5	3			1	R B	.56	S	42	43	3			1	L.	
20	.36	R	37	33.5	3			1	L.	.30	R	40	41.5	3			1	R.B	
21	.36	R	37	35	1			2	R.B.	.38	R	43	44.5	1			3	R.B.	☌ ☽ ½, ☽ in E. D
22	.33	S	39	35				4	L.	.41	R	47	47				4	V.L.	
23	.31	S	40	37			4		L.	.35	R	44	46.5	1			3	L.	
24	.34	R	46	50			2	2	B.	.35	R	52	57			2	2	R.H.	○, ☌ ☽ ♃
25	.28	S	50	51.5		1	3		R.B.	.17	R	52	52.5			1	3	B.	☽ qr. Lat. S., ☽ in [apogee
26	.21	R	48	48.5			1	3	R.B	.28	R	55	55.5			1	3	B.	
27	.09	St.	51	53.5			2	2	B.	.22	R	57	58				4	B.	
28	.37	R	51	48.5			4		V L	.4	R	54	55	2			2	No.	☽ gr. Dec. S.
29	.62	R	52	54			4		No.	.66	R	59	63.5			2	2	V L.	
30	66	St	53	57		2	2		V.L	.60	S	67	68.5		1	3		L.	
	29.46		42.33	41.05	35	22	30	33		29.47		47.60	48.93	37	27	15	41		T. S.

The ſpots on the Sun mentioned laſt month, continued, as they advanced upon the diſk, to become leſs opaque: ſo that in moſt of them the *umbra* diſappeared, and ſome became totally extinct before they reached the weſtern limb. The laſt of theſe ſpots were ſeen on the 7th, on which day none others had made their appearance; but on the 8th they had all diſappeared, leaving the place of their exit very much marked with *faculæ*. From this time to the concluſion of the month, there were very few *maculæ* to be ſeen upon the Sun, and thoſe that were viſible were very ſmall. Contrary to the appearance of the *maculæ* at the beginning of the month, there was one cluſter, the ſpots of which gradually increaſed in ſize as they advanced towards the weſtern limb, though they never became very large. Hence, this month has produced very few *maculæ*; nothing to be compared to the number of laſt month. Whatever may be the cauſe of the ſolar *maculæ*, their appearance and diſappearance are truly wonderful. For it has ſometimes been obſerved, that for a conſiderable ſeries of years nothing of theſe *maculæ* can be obſerved upon the Sun; whereas a number of ſucceſſive years has often produced great numbers. But I do not find upon record, that there has ever been ſeen ſo great a number of *maculæ* upon the Sun at one time, as there was at the latter end of March and beginning of April this year (1804) ſince the time of Scheiner, when he was able to count at one obſervation about the ſame number in 1625, which is a period of 179 years. In an interval of 20 years, from 1650 to 1670, ſcarcely any ſpots were to be ſeen; and, ſince that time, ſome years have furniſhed a great number of

ſpots, and others none at all; but, ſince the beginning of the laſt century, not a year paſſed wherein ſome were not ſeen. It is likely, had Scheiner been poſſeſſed of teleſcopes brought to as great perfection as ours, that he would have been able to have counted more ſpots on the Sun than he did; and it is more than probable that 20 years could not have elapſed without the Sun's being obſerved to have ſeveral ſpots on its ſurface, though probably very ſmall ones. Yet of late, ſome years have produced ſcarcely any at all, while others have produced great numbers. As for the *ſolar faculæ*, though Kircher, Scheiner, and others, ſuppoſed they ſaw thoſe bright ſhining ſtreaks upon the Sun; yet Huygens, a later obſerver, with better inſtruments (he having a refracting teleſcope of 126 feet long), could obſerve nothing of the kind; hence, he and his contemporaries agreed entirely to explode the *phenomena of faculæ*. But now, with Dollond's achromatic teleſcope, of little more than two feet in length, we can with pleaſure obſerve thoſe appearances called *faculæ* almoſt at any time, when the air is clear; for the Sun when obſerved with a good glaſs, is ſeldom to be found deſtitute of thoſe ſhining elevated parts, though at ſome times they are much more conſpicuous than at others, partly from the different ſtates of the atmoſphere, and partly from their number and brightneſs. Such, therefore, is the improvement of this valuable and entertaining inſtrument, that it is now made almoſt as portable as the microſcope, and yet performs much better than thoſe of ſeveral feet long. T. S.

Mr. URBAN, *May* 22.

YOUR Obituary, p. 92, has anticipated my wiſhes in the account which is there given of a much-eſteemed friend; but to thoſe who knew the deceaſed, and to many who did not know him, I truſt the addition of a few facts and dates will not be unacceptable; and am only ſorry that circumſtances not depending on me have delayed the communication.

The late Reginald Heber, ſecond ſon of Thomas Heber, eſq. of Marton Hall in the deanery of Craven, one of the oldeſt families in that diſtrict of Yorkſhire, was born at Marton, Sept. 4, 1728, O. S. He had his ſchool education under the Rev. Mr. Wilkinſon at Skipton, and the Rev. Thomas Hunter at Blackburn, Lancaſhire, afterwards vicar of Weaverham, Cheſhire, author of "Obſervations on Tacitus," and other works of credit. From Blackburn he removed to the Free School at Manchester, founded by Hugh Oldham, biſhop of Exeter; and from thence, March 4, 1746-7, was entered a commoner of Braſen Noſe college; where his elder brother, Richard Heber, was at that time a gentleman-commoner. In October 1752 his father died, and his mother in the month of March following. He was admitted to the degree of M. A. July 5*, 1753, and choſen Fellow of the college November 15 following, having previouſly in that year been ordained deacon by Biſhop Trevor, March 18, and prieſt by Biſhop Hoadly, Nov. 1, to qualify himſelf for the fellowſhip founded, 1598, by William Cliſton ſubdean of York, for which he was a candidate. He had private pupils when he was only B. A. and was afterwards in much eſteem as a public tutor, particularly of gentlemen-commoners, having at one time more than twenty of that rank under his care. In July 1766, his "ever dear and honoured brother died at Marton;" and, as he left no male iſſue, Mr. Heber ſucceeded to a conſiderable eſtate at Hodnet in Shropſhire, which was bequeathed in 1752 to his mother, Elizabeth Heber, by Henrietta only ſurviving daughter and heireſs of Sir Thomas Vernon of Hodnet, baronet, who choſe for her heir the daughter, in preference to the ſon, of her niece Elizabeth wife of Richard Atherton, eſq., anceſtor of Henrietta wife of Thomas Lord Lifford. Dec. 5, 1766, he was inducted into the rectory of Chelſea, the preſentation to which had, ſeveral years before, been purchaſed for him by his brother and another kind relative. He reſigned his fellowſhip, July 1, 1767. Finding the rectorial houſe at Chelſea bad and unfiniſhed, he in part rebuilt and greatly improved the whole, without aſking for dilapidations, as the widow of his predeceſſor, Sloane Elſmere, D. D. was not left in affluent circumſtances. In 1770, he exchanged Chelſea for the Upper Mediety of Malpas, Cheſhire, into which he was inducted, July 25, on the preſentation of William Drake, eſq. of Amerſham,

* Grad. Book, *July* 3, which I ſuppoſe is a miſtake.

Bucks;

Bucks; whoſe eldeſt ſon, the late William Drake, eſq. had been one of his pupils in Brazen Noſe college. In the long incumbency, and latterly non-reſidence, of his predeceſſor, the Honourable and Rev. Henry Moore, D. D. chaplain to Queen Anne, and ſon of the earl of Drogheda, who was inſtituted to Malpas, Nov. 26, 1713, the parſonage was become ruinous. Mr. Heber therefore built an excellent new houſe, on a new ſite, which commands an extenſive view of Flintſhire and Denbighſhire, and ſome other counties. April 15, 1773, he married Mary third daughter and co-heireſs of Martin Baylie, M. A. rector of Kelſall and Wrentham in Suffolk. She died Jan. 30, 1774, leaving an infant ſon, Richard Heber, eſq. M. A. of Braſen Noſe, 1797. Eight years afterwards, July 30, 1782, he married Mary, eldeſt daughter of Cuthbert Allanſon, D. D. of Braſen Noſe, rector of Wath in Yorkſhire, who was for ſome years before his death chaplain to the Houſe of Commons.

On the death of Lord James Beauclerc, who held the rectory of Hodnet *in commendam* with the biſhoprick of Hereford, Mr Heber was inſtituted to that living, of which he was patron, holding it with Malpas, from which it is diſtant about fourteen miles. In March 1803, he ſucceeded to the family eſtate in Yorkſhire by the death of his brother's widow, Mrs. Heber of Weſton, Northamptonſhire, who held it in jointure. In the ſummer of that year, retaining ſtill the vigour and faculties of younger days, he was preſent at the intereſting ſight you have mentioned, when his ſecond ſon, who two years before obtained the Chancellor's prize at Oxford for Latin verſe, by his very ſpirited and claſſical *Carmen Seculare*, ſpoke, with unbounded applauſe, a ſecond prize poem, the admirable verſes on Paleſtine, reviewed in your laſt number, p. 342. The felicities of earth have their limits. The happy parents had not been long returned from the ſeats of literature, when the attack of a dangerous diſeaſe warned him to "trim his lamp," and be in readineſs to "meet his Lord;" a meſſage which he ſeems to have well underſtood and welcomed. The malady yielded in ſome degree to the ſkill of the phyſician; and longer ſpace was afforded to "ſet his houſe in order," and "give directions to his children after him." On the birth-day of his eldeſt ſon, January 5, he too ſeemed as it were to be born anew; but it was the dawning of another world, whoſe ſun does not go down. Soothed with the conſtant attendance of an affectionate wife, and ſurrounded by his children, whoſe religious principles it had been his firſt care to implant and preſerve, he received with them, from hands long known and valued, the pledges of immortality. He continued ſome hours after this, and was ſenſible to the laſt; and alternately preſſing and releaſing the hands of his children, and exhorting them ſeverally and emphatically to truſt in God and Jeſus Chriſt, he imperceptibly expired, about one in the afternoon, Jan. 10. On the 21ſt of the ſame month he was interred, as his firſt wife had been, in the family vault at Marton.

He left three children by his ſecond wife, Reginald and Thomas Cuthbert, commoners of Braſen Noſe, and a daughter Mary. He has an elegant copy of Engliſh verſes addreſſed to the King, on his acceſſion to the throne, among the Oxford verſes on that occaſion, in 1761. The following year he publiſhed, but without his name, "An Elegy written among the Tombs in Weſtminſter Abbey," printed for Dodſley; which was afterwards inſerted, without his knowledge, in Pearch's continuation of Dodſley's Poems. The lines are moral, plaintive, and religious.

I will not attempt the character of one whom I had reaſon to eſteem and love. I will only advert to one circumſtance, which the foregoing particulars will not neceſſarily ſuggeſt. As a public ſpeaker every one has a ſtyle and manner of his own. Mr. Heber, cheerful, friendly, and ſincere in private, with a voice remarkable but pleaſing, was warm and pathetic when he ſpoke from the pulpit: forcibly recommending thoſe great Truths, which were exemplified in his life, ſuſtained him in death, and endure for ever.

R. Churton.

Mr. Urban, *May* 20.

I REMEMBER the day when the faſhions of the gay world attracted your notice; and perhaps a little advice from ſo venerable a friend may produce a ſeaſonable effect on a part of female dreſs which bids fair to overthrow the whole moral conſtitution of our country. Our part of the world

have

have the gift of generoſity and charity, and without ſcrutinizing every one's motive, the moſt liberal conſtruction is fair: but although theſe may cover ſome ſins, happy for us if they would form a covering for female delicacy. Not to dwell upon the abſurdity of dreſſing in a Northern climate, with all the changes of air and weather incidental to our inſular ſituation upon the globe, as if we dwelt in Aſia; nor to detail the numerous inſtances which I have aſcertained of female complaints, debilities, and injuries to their children when they become mothers, to have ariſen from their juvenile folly of *thin cloathing*; a ſacrifice to an imaginary genteel, which all the elegance of Greece can never juſtify; I would only detain you for a moment, to requeſt your readers attention to the fatal effects of this nakedneſs of appearance, which is the pride and diſgrace of this day. All that modeſty and diffidence which once received the homage of our ſex, and formed the firſt ſecurity in a man's heart of his attachment to his wife, and became the bond of her fidelity, have long ſince been borne down by a thoughtleſs ridicule, which has claſſed them under the name of *Mauvaiſe honte*. A girl of ſixteen is now carefully inſtructed to look with undaunted boldneſs, to meet every eye that gazes upon her, and to expoſe the riſing charms which Nature has begun to laviſh upon her, with unbluſhing confidence, to the ſtare or criticiſm of the loweſt in the ſtreet; her mother, whoſe duty once was to teach the value of delicacy, now, by her own example, bids defiance to ſuch regularity, and is herſelf flattered with every eye that is turned upon her daughter, hoping that ſhe herſelf may appear to have not altogether begun to fade. A thin handkerchief, or peradventure none at all, diſplays the charm which from its beauty, its refinement, and its irreſiſtible attraction, was never meant to be expoſed to public view. Had the laws of any State directed ſuch an expoſition as we now meet with every minute, they would have been denounced by mankind as worſe than ſanguinary. The effects of it are moſt ſeriouſly fatal, and ought to awaken the proviſions of the Legiſlature. Look at facts: after a young man has paſſed an hour or two in the company of his mother and ſiſters undreſſed, as I have deſcribed; his paſſions become elated and untameable; and uſing or abuſing the liberty accorded to young men of going abroad, he ruſhes into the midnight revels of debauchery, and thus knows nothing of the real merit and delicacy of the female character; he lives diſeaſed, and dies a monument of his own ruin, and of his mother's ſhame! Perhaps the father of this undreſſed family is not entirely beyond the age of ſenſuality; and thus the ſame cauſe gives him a taſte for variety, and plunges the reſt of his days in irregularity, inattention to his wife, and a profligate opinion of his children; bargaining for his daughters pecuniary eſtabliſhment in preference to that of their real happineſs! But the caſe does not reſt here. Servants are always indulged with the caſt-off dreſſes of their miſtreſſes; formerly they received ſtays, which, with a little vamping, ſerved them for a year or more; they are now greeted with a narrow bodice of dimity, or a corſet at beſt: thus, as the upper claſſes expoſe their perſons, the ladies of the ſecond table muſt; and as they are oftener much the finer-formed women of the two, they have generally more temptation to offer; and as they are weaker in judgment they are more flattered with the gaze which they attract; but their aſſociates live coarſely, and have coarſe ideas, and coarſe converſation: and it is well known that from the evening habits of their ſtation, being in waiting at balls, at theatres, and maſquerades, for their maſters and miſtreſſes, they inſenſibly learn with facility the manners of debauchery and drunkenneſs. To theſe, therefore, the female part of their circle are fair game. Hence it is, that there are no ſervants ſcarcely for any regular families; that they are ſeen in the ſtreets without hat or bonnet when they are ſent on any errand, are knowing and artful in their conduct and manners, and defy every barrier of truth. They lay their plots and ſnares before their maſters or their ſons, and if they cannot ſucceed in a marriage, they can contrive all the reſt; and thus ruin their peace, and to wind a chain around them that galls them for the reſt of their lives!

I have a ſon, Mr. Urban, juſt entering upon this buſy ſcene, for whom my anxiety is daily increaſed on theſe accounts; and I am the more ſolicitous, becauſe he is pure and amiable, and of a generous mind; his deportment is pleaſing, and his heart lies, as it is ſaid, in the right place. Muſt I live to ſee this

this youth, by the abominations I have noticed, diſarmed of his virtue, cheated of his good name, and robbed of what enriches not any other, but will make him poor indeed! Step in, ſir, as the friend of your Country, and aid me in hiding from him this poiſonous cup of adulteration: tell me how to form for him a coat of mail that ſhall preſerve him invulnerable, and carry him on ſafely and untained by this direful contamination, until the happy period of a virtuous attachment. Tell the Ladies of your acquaintance, that the ſin of their fathers and brothers, and friends, is theirs; that the murder of their virtue is theirs alſo, and that theirs may be the retribution at the great day of account. A LAYMAN.

THE PURSUITS OF ARCHITECTURAL INNOVATION. No. LXXI.

MARGAM.

AT the entrance of this village are two Croſſes, of the ſame antiquity as thoſe deſcribed at Llantwitt, laid together, and forming a foot bridge over a ſmall rivulet. Theſe croſſes bear ſome ſimple ornaments, with inſcriptions, &c.

On the North ſide of the village riſes a prodigious mountain, thick ſet with ſpreading oaks and other wide overſhadowing trees, incloſing in their boſoms a ruinated Chapel, known by the name of "The Chapel of *Notre Dame du Boir*." In climbing the aſcent to this ſequeſtered remain, the path was impeded by the branches iſſuing from trunks, whoſe fantaſtic ſhapes ſeemed to mock my painful toil; and, as the ruffled gales diſturbed each leafy treaſure, low hollow murmurs roſe from out their moſſy ſtems. Awhile I hearkened to the warning breeze.—"Confidence has guided; Confidence yet guides; Confidence ſhall guide no more!"—Cold at heart, my hand trembled as I drew the ſcene before me; while neither the picturesque objects around, the diſtant Channel, or the Somerſetſhire lands giving the extreme diſtance, could in anywiſe diſpel an agitation thus imbibed.

In a ſtreet in the midſt of the village leading to the Abbey-church, is the greater part of another very antient Croſs, enriched in the moſt elaborate manner, with entwined bands, Golcochè, human heads, &c. This piece of antiquity conſiſts of a pedeſtal, in which is fixed a part of the ſhaft of the Croſs finiſhing with a circular head. The work is well preſerved.

In the Church yard, a fourth Croſs, but of inferior work, is to be noted, with an inſcription, and ſome indication of ornaments in the head of the deſign. Much of this Croſs is buried in the ground. In a garden on the South ſide of the Church, a fifth Croſs is ſet up for inſpection, very much enriched, though not ſo perfect in regard to its lines, they being much mutilated: it bears an inſcription.

Plan of the Abbey. This preſents the ſite of the Cloiſters, which are on the South ſide of the Church, where many of the interior arches, and ſpringings of the groins, are ſtill to be ſeen againſt the South wall of the nave. On the Eaſt ſide of the ſite of the Cloiſters is the Chapter houſe, with a grand double introductory avenue, or cloiſter, leading into it, and into the South tranſept of the Church alſo. If ever truth in Architectural deſign, proportion, or ſymmetry of parts, were made evident, where not any thing is too profuſely charged, or too ſimply ſet forth, here moſt aſſuredly ſtands a model of all that is deſireable in the noble ſcience. The form of the Chapter-houſe is an octagon, with plain buttreſſes at each angle. The windows have columns on the ſides ſupporting architraves round each head. Internally, the angles give at a certain height cluſtered columns, ſupporting groins, which here took their ſpringing, and then deſcended to take their ſecond ſupport from a cluſter of columns in the center of the room. The work of the windows ſhews a repetition of what is on the exterior. The entrance to this charming building is on the Weſt ſide of the octagon through three noble arches. The ſtyle is in the early Pointed manner. With infinite concern it is to be told, that within theſe two years, from what particular cauſe is not known, the centre cluſter of columns gave way, whereby this ſupport, and the crown of Maſonry, the groins, tumbled into one heap of ruins; in which condition they ſtill remain, and as ſuch I beheld them, with ſore regret and lamentation.

At about 70 feet diſtance Southward, is a part of a groined crypt, appearing as the baſement ſtory to the Refectory. The Nave of the Church is not entirely complete, that part towards the Eaſt being patched up as a Chancel, where is

is placed the Communion-table. The Eaſt end of the South aile of the Nave is partitioned off into a ſmall Sepulchral Chapel, in which are many ſuperb tombs, with ſtatues, ſet up during the 16th and 17th centuries. The North tranſept is utterly deſtroyed, while the South tranſept and Choir are left complete ruins, they giving a few baſes of cluſtered columns, ſome ſcattered walls, with a few windows, a doorway, &c. The modes of Architecture, whereby the ſtructure may be diſtinguiſhed are theſe: The Weſtern part, or Nave, is Saxon, and the Tranſepts and Choir the early Pointed manner.

The elevation of the Weſt front, particularly in the doorway and windows, is much enriched. In this front there is ſo much of the excellent, that great praiſe and minute deſcription might be laviſhed; but thus much ſhall ſuffice. The elevation of the interior of the Nave declines in decoration; and the arches on each ſide are divided by piers of the plaineſt maſonry, having no more than a common plinth moulding and an impoſt; there are no mouldings by way of architrave to the arches. The windows give only ſide ſplays, and arched heads, and a black cornice finiſhes the upright. To a mind deſirous to reſtore the honours of theſe Saxon remains to their original ſeeming (as many particulars of the Nave have been done away, and ſome alterations made at the Eaſt end, as already mentioned) —how eaſy a taſk would it be to point out to ſuch an one, how the Weſt front might once more be revived in its priſtine dreſſings; how each ſide of the Nave, externally and internally, might be brought into that order, ſo as to emulate the firſt Architect's hand who wrought them into conſequence! We ſhall urge no more; others muſt thus ſee, indeed, muſt thus feel like a fervent Antiquary, ere command comes forth to Reſtoration, true and faithful.

As the Eaſtern remains of the church are ſo wholly deranged, all attempts at the reſtorative muſt be for ever forbid; a more picturesque relick here lying in its few bright particles than its loſs could ever be recompenſed in any ineffectual attempt by modern hands to rear up ſomething *new*. I muſt not neglect to obſerve, that in the Chancel are in a manner thrown by ſome fine ſtall-ſeats, belonging once, no doubt, to the Choir. In the ruins are many grave-ſtones diſperſed about, carved with croſſes, keys, ſpears, ſwords, &c.

Leaving Margam, I turned me back with reluctant gaze, at quitting a place ſo dear; dear to me, as I was ſuffered to perfect my taſk unmoleſted. One ſweet calm prevailed, attended by encouragement the moſt gratifying, in a friendly attention from thoſe whom it will be my pride ever to think on with ſatisfaction and reſpect.

A clear and ambient air I leave; and peſtilential vapours, ſmoke, and noxious miſts, now aſſail me as I forward march. Baleful invitation to proceed! The horizon once more begins to be diſcernible; and I ſee before me the town of *Neath*, dark and ſulphureous. The ground was covered with a black duſt, which, like the paſſing natives, I ſtrove not to behold; and kept a middle way between the wretched hovel and their attendant accumulations, as though ſome dire contamination awaited my perilous paſſage. The bourn once paſſed in Reſolution's folds, could I know aught of dread; my promiſe to purſue the "flying furor" beckoning in the van? No. Antiquity bleeds at every pore. Sound, ſound to the conflict, let me heal her wounded honours, or ceaſe to be!

Neath Abbey.

Ye Powers! How horrid, how infernal, was all before me! Deep in the very centre of the ſacred walls were ſet the furnaces wherein the poiſonous ore becomes a prey to fuſion. What dreadful craſh of mighty engines! what oaths, what imprecations! With flames and ſmoke the ſcene was filled, the ſad prototype of that place of "outer darkneſs" which the wicked alone muſt know. A bell is tolled, and ſee the brotherhood comes forth. Their veſtments are ſable, it is true; their viſages pale and wan; but not through the auſterities of religious obſervances, as of the old ſojourners in this devoted ground, but through the rage of heat, metallic effluvia, and ungovernable inebriety. What a diſorderly proceſſion is preſſing on, wild and ungovernable, noiſy and tumultuous! Ha! was it ſo in former days, when ſolemn pomp drew on the pious throng to tread theſe paths among?

Standing within the verge of the grand gateway to the Abbey, an abſolute ruin, alike bearing the marks of peſtiferous exhalations, I found it impoſſible

poſſible to approach the Abbey; I therefore noted down from this ſtation theſe remarks. The walls came on my ſight as making out the Cloiſters, Nave, Choir, the Abbey buildings, &c. The Architecture is in the Pointed ſtyle; the ſtructures lofty, and the decorations grand; yet all unroofed, deſpoiled, and left a prey to the preſent race of inmates, unknowing where they tread, on whom they tread! I flew from the ſtagnant ſtream which erſt ſo clearly flowed by the ſurrounding meads; I left the violated mounds, the hideous din, the "vale of darkneſs," and turned not. I ſaw the blaſted objects no more. Yet Memory, at times the curſe of retroſpective thought, even now intrudes upon my ſecluded ſtate, bearing hard on thoſe few comforts which this life beſtows. AN ARCHITECT.

Mr. URBAN, *May* 21.

HAPPENING to ſtroll the other day into Stepney churchyard, to indulge a fancy for epitaph-hunting, which ſeizes me when I take my walks about town, I obſerved the following memorial of a moſt afflicting providence which happened laſt year, which by ſome accident has not been recorded in your Magazine. It is inſcribed on a handſome upright ſtone, at whoſe expence I know not, as the whole family appears to have been extirpated.

"Sacred
To the memory of the following perſons,
Who all ſuffered in one conflagration, on one day and one hour, at the Three Cranes, Mile End Road, the 3d of June 1803.
Mrs. Barbara Ford, aged 71 years.
Mr. Joſeph Williams, aged 42 years.
Mary his wife, and daughter of the above Mrs. B. F. aged 39 years.
Eſther Williams, aged 13 years,
Joſeph Williams, aged 9 years,
Richard Williams, aged 7 years,
Children of the aforeſaid Joſeph and Mary Williams.

Tremendous God, thy ſovereign pow'r
Conſum'd to atoms in one hour,
Nor ſpar'd a father, mother, or a ſon,
Nor any to relate how it begon.
Yet we muſt own that thou art juſt,
That we are wretched ſinful duſt."

In the above caſe, like many others, Mr. Urban, the piety muſt cover the poetry, and I own I have ſeldom found myſelf inclined to be critical in burial-grounds. The following, however, which is alſo new, ſeems to merit a higher praiſe. My poetical memory is too frail to inform me whether theſe lines are *original*. Perhaps ſome of your readers may. If they are original, they claim a place in your uſeful Repoſitory.

"To the memory of
Mr. LUKE HEMING,
who died Feb. 26, 1804, aged 33.
How ſtrangely fond of life poor mortals be,
Who that ſhall ſee this bed would change with me!
Yet, gentle reader, tell me which is beſt,
The toilſome journey, or the traveller's reſt?"

Your correſpondent A. B. p. 317, has ſuggeſted an ingenious amendment on Macbeth's ſpeech when he received the news of Lady Macbeth's death; but, with ſubmiſſion, I am doubtful whether it be neceſſary. The ſenſe appears to me to be, that with the accumulation of horrors around his guilty head, he wiſhed this too had not been added; as if he had ſaid, "This is unexpected—ſomewhat ſudden—I might have been ſpared this—*ſhe ſhould have died hereafter.*"

P. 306. Detector's remarks on the plagiariſms from "Rural Sports" are very juſt, but what is to be done, Mr. Urban? Books will never be ſo ſacredly protected as *game*, for you ſee that even a hiſtory of game is aſſaulted by *poachers*.

It is with much regret that I obſerve by your Obituary, that Mr. Aſtle's printed books and MSS. *do not* go to the Britiſh Muſeum. There is ſomewhat unaccountable in this, when we recollect how his early hiſtory is connected with that noble Repoſitory. But there will always be ſomething left for us to wonder at while we live in this world—even if we had not frequent changes of Miniſtry, and new-made Emperors. C. A.

Mr. URBAN, *Camberwell, May* 26.

I HAVE juſt read a very erroneous account in p. 381, which no doubt, you will not be diſpleaſed to be informed of. Among the deaths, Mrs. Blackwood is ſaid to be the widow of Shovel Blackwood, eſq.; whereas ſhe was the widow of Colonel Blackwood, the younger brother of Shovel Blackwood. The fine collection of pictures were bequeathed him by his father, John Blackwood, eſq. of Soho-ſquare, and not a collection made by the Colonel; and are now in poſſeſſion of W. R. Cart-

R. Cartwright, eſq. of Ayuho, a nephew of Shovel and Col. Blackwood. Shovel Blackwood, eſq. and his wife are both living; the latter ſubſcribes herſelf, Sir, your humble ſervant,

SARAH BLACKWOOD.

Mr. URBAN, *May* 25.

PERMIT me to trouble you with a few "more laſt words," reſpecting the ſurvivors of Lord Anſon's expedition. In addition to Mr. Forteſcue, mentioned in p. 227, Captain James Halls of the Invalids, who ſailed round the world with Lord Anſon, ſtill ſurvives, at the age of about 85 or 86. He has reſided at or near Portſmouth about 40 years. Capt. Halls, from two marriages, has a numerous family; and his eldeſt ſon James Halls, eſq. of Colcheſter in Eſſex, has nearly or altogether twelve children. The Halls were originally from Read in Suffolk; but two of them, Robert and John, bred to the profeſſion of the Law (the one, father of Capt. Halls, the other, maternal grandfather of Mr. Lawrence the agricultural writer) ſettled at Colcheſter in Eſſex, about a century ſince. The Rev. John Halls, the elder brother of Capt. Halls, died ſome few years paſt, nearly 90 years of age, at Colcheſter, where he had reſided through life, reſpected for extenſive charities, and for a ſtrength and peculiar acuteneſs of intellect. The bulk of his very conſiderable fortune is inherited by his nephew James, abovementioned.

I laſt year requeſted the favour of ſome account of the family of the Rev. —— Thompſon, rector of Keetle-barſton, co. Suffolk, in the reign of Anne, but from the ſilence of your correſpondents, I conclude no intelligence of that family is attainable.

A CONSTANT READER SINCE 1767.

Mr. URBAN, *May* 28.

YOUR Conſtant Reader, p. 203, very juſtly heſitates to accede to the opinion of Mr. King, in his "Munimenta Antiqua," who ſuppoſes, that Arches in building were not known to the Antients but a little before the Auguſtan Age. From the following circumſtances we may, I think, conclude that they are of a more early date. The authors who have illuſtrated Antient Rome inform us, that the Roman Forum, in the early times of Rome, was a ſmall creek navigable for boats, and communicating with the Tiber; but that Tarquinius, the fifth king of Rome, drained it and filled it up, forming the *Cloaca Maxima*, or chief common ſewer of the city through it. That this chief drain was arched in the manner of Fleet-ditch in London there is every reaſon to preſume. According to Dionyſius, in his Antiquities, the *cloacæ* were *admiranda opera*—wonderful works; and Strabo expreſsly mentions that they were *cameratæ duro lapide*, arched with hard ſtone. Pliny enlarges further, and ſays, that not only the hollows but the hills of Rome were dug through, to give an iſſue to the rains; that the *cloacæ* were large enough to admit a cart loaded with hay, and *durant tamen à Tarquinio Priſco annis* DCCC *propè inexpugnabiles*; that is, they have now laſted 800 years from the time of Tarquinius Priſcus almoſt without a breach. At firſt, according to Livy, they were conducted in the line of the ſtreets; but in the hurry of rebuilding Rome, after it had been ſacked by the Gauls, many houſes were built over them, as upon ſolid ground. *See Donatus, Roma Vetus.*

INDEX INDICATORIUS.

A CONSTANT READER of the Gentleman's Magazine wiſhes to be informed, by ſome of Mr. Urban's philoſophical correſpondents, in what conſiſts the difference (both optical and mechanical) between a common magic lantern and the inſtrument exhibited to the publick under the name of a *Phantaſmagoria*; and alſo where one of the latter, complete, can be procured, and the price, without any objects.

A CONSTANT CORRESPONDENT, vol. LXXI. p. 324, renews his inquiry after the Hiſtory of *Howden*, which has been announced in ſome liſts of Publications *this preſent year*, but for want of a Publiſher's name cannot be found in London. Can a copy be ſent to Mr. Urban?

Another Correſpondent wiſhes to learn where he can ſee the Chair of the Abbot of Croyland, formerly kept in the hall of the Manor-houſe at Upton, near Peterborough, which belonged to Biſhop Dove, who died in 1630, and to his family about the beginning of the laſt century, when Mr. Bridges collected materials for his Hiſtory of Northamptonſhire, where it is mentioned, vol. II. A print, from a drawing of it by Dr. Stukeley, probably about the ſame time, was engraved in the Hiſtory of Croyland, Bibl. Top. Brit. No. XI.; and in the Hiſtory of Caſtor, 1800. It was probably diſpoſed of when the houſe was pulled down; the date of which event is requeſted.

PALAION PHILOS muſt come in a leſs queſtionable ſhape.

74. *The*

74 *The Poetical Works of* Charles Churchill; *with Explanatory Notes, an authentic Account of his Life, now first published, and a copious Index.*

OUR opinion of the merits of Churchill has been ſo often and ſo decidedly declared, that it may be ſufficient, as far as relates to the poems here collected, to refer to our vols. XXXII. pp 147. 449. 567; XXXIII. 47, 147, 567; XXXIV. 4, 451; XXXV. 148, 198.

Dr. Kippis, from various particulars communicated by Mr. Wilkes, by the help of criticiſms from Reviews, &c. "unhappily added another name to the catalogue, already too numerous in literary hiſtory, of thoſe men of genius who would have ariſen to a much greater excellence in writing, and to a far more illuſtrious reputation, had their intellectual talents been accompanied with the uniform practice of virtue *." He was at leaſt as fit for a nich in that Temple of Britiſh Worthies as *Eugene Aram* and a Noble General.

The preſent edition is introduced by ſome well-written memoirs of the author's life, and illuſtrated by many hiſtorical notes.

"In the compilation of the Life, the Editor has been materially aſſiſted by the poſſeſſion of ſome valuable MSS. which were communicated to him by Mr. Flexney, the original publiſher of the Satires. He was encouraged to proſecute this undertaking, which he had for ſome time contemplated, by the following remark of Dr. Kippis, in the *Biographia Britannica*: "Perhaps nothing will revive the memory of our Author's Poems, ſo as to cauſe them again to be generally read, excepting a new edition, with notes fully explaining the ſatirical and hiſtorical alluſions." &c.

The motive for the preſent publication was, "the difficulty experienced by the editor in underſtanding many of the alluſions contained in the poems," which, for ſpirit and genius, will certainly recommend themſelves to diſtant poſterity, however little intereſted in the ſubjects of their ſatire—invective founded on the virulence of diſappointment and party-ſpirit, warm, uncontrouled paſſions, and—careleſſneſs about principle or character.

The portrait prefixed bears ſtrong expreſſion of ſuch a mind. He was eldeſt ſon of Charles Churchill, rector of Rainham, Eſſex, and curate and lecturer of St. John's, Weſtminſter; at the former of which he aſſiſted him, and at the latter ſucceeded him, till, on totally neglecting the clerical dreſs, he was diſmiſſed, 1767 *. He was refuſed admiſſion at Oxford; and, though he obtained it at Trinity college, Cambridge, he ſoon returned to Weſtminſter; married a young lady in the Fleet; retired, for prudential reaſons, to Scotland, 1751, and, on his return, obtained ordination to the curacy of Cadbury, co. Somerſet. After he loſt his father he ſubſiſted on a ſchool, or private tuition. At the age of 27 a total alteration took place in his character; he got into debt; commenced ſatiriſt; ſeparated from his wife; renounced all claim to the clerical character; "became quite a man of the town, and indulged in all the exceſſes to which youth and unbridled licentiouſneſs could prompt." In 1763 he debauched the daughter of Mr. C[arr], a tradeſman at Weſtminſter, who, after a ſhort reſtoration to her friends, was driven, by an aggravating ſiſter, to his arms, and continued with him, for in his will he left her 50l. per annum. In October, 1764, he died in France, of a miliary fever, and was brought over and buried at Dover, leaving two ſons, the charge of whoſe education [the elder at Cambridge] was generouſly undertaken by Sir Richard Jebb: neither proved worthy of this ſupport, inheriting the faults, without the virtues and abilities, of their father, and died, like him, victims to their diſregard to temperance and prudence. Churchill's writings, like his life, muſt be pronounced irregular, unequal, and inconſiſtent. No poet of equal celebrity had ever fewer teſtimonies paid to his memory and merits. His biographer, with a portion of his ſpirit, juſtly cenſures Knox and the biographer of Warton, p. li †.

* Concluſion of his article in the ſecond edition of the *Biographia Britannica*.

* However a man of Churchill's principles might neglect decency of habit near 50 years ago, would it not ſeem more indecorous if a country curate of a large country pariſh near the metropolis ſhould aſſume the habit of a country gentleman or farmer ſix days in the week?

† Nor does he ſhew more mercy to the biographers of Biſhop Warburton, I. 220, note, or Lord Mansfield, II. 226, note.

These

These volumes contain all Churchill's works, except his sermons, on which our author and Dr. Kippis are agreed. A few letters to Mr. Wilkes are prefixed, we know not for what reason; perhaps it is as well there were no more; and Mr. W. himself seems to have wished none of his MSS. should survive him. The poems are illustrated with explanatory notes, which, after all, may hardly carry them down to posterity; though throughout them we cannot but observe a remarkable manliness of decision in the discrimination of character, and an honest abhorrence of subterfuge and vice; intermixed, occasionally, with a sort of affectation of self-consequence. From some living characters of eminence he may probably receive the retort courteous.

75. *Poems. By* George Richards, *M. A. late Fellow of* Oriel *College. 2 Vols.*

MR. R. has republished his former works, with the addition of "dramatic poems on the model of the Greek theatre, intituled *Odin* and *Emma*," inscribed to his patrons, the Earl and Countess of Harcourt, and several odes inscribed to the memory of the Rev. William Benwell, M. A. late fellow of Trinity college, Oxford.

76. *Facts and Illustrations relative to the Military Preparations carried on in* France *in the Interval between the Conclusion of the Treaty of* Amiens *and the Commencement of the present War. From the* French *of Sir* Francis D'Ivernois.

WE want not proofs of the above assertions, or of the duplicity and treachery of the present tyrant of Europe. It is, however, right that every doubt and hesitation should be removed from the general mind; as the old proverb with strict truth affirms, that "None are so blind as those who will not see."

77. *Letter to Sir* Francis Burdett, *Bart. on the Folly, the Indecency, and dangerous Tendency of his public Conduct. By the Rev.* Edward Hankin, *M. A. M. D.*

WE have reviewed several tracts by this writer, who now first avows himself*. The title of this publication sufficiently declares what it means.

78. Initia Paulinæ, *sive Introductio ad Lectionem* Pauli *Epistolarum; continens*, 1. Pauli *Epistolam ad* Philipp. Græce *et* Anglice, *cum brevibus Notis* Kuttneri; 2. *Ejusdem Interpretationem Epistolæ ad* Philipp.; 4. Rosenmulleri *Scholia ad eandem. Quibus præmittuntur* Kuttneri *Observata de Idiomatibus Novi Testamenti.*

THIS useful Guide to the Epistles of St. Paul, inscribed by the respectable and right reverend Editor to one of his brethren, that eminent scholar the present Bishop of Gloucester, is highly worthy the attention of young students in divinity, both for their advancement in Greek literature and Christianity. The first articles are, Observations, by C. G. Kuttner, on the Greek Idioms followed by the Greek of the Epistle to the Philippians, with the common English Version, and critical Notes in Latin; Theophylact's Summaries of the Epistles; and Notes of that to the Philippians, by the same father, and by J. G. Rosenmuller. The celebrated text, ii. 6, is by these several commentators rendered perfectly plain; and indeed it must be matter of surprise that the obvious meaning of its language should ever have been otherwise to unprejudiced minds.

79. *Celtic Researches on the Origin, Traditions, and Language, of the antient* Britons; *with some introductory Sketches of primitive Society. By* Edward Davies, *Curate of* Olveston, Gloucestershire.

IF a numerous patronage of subscribers, of all ranks and classes, enabling him to publish nearly five thousand copies, is a certificate of merit, the Curate of Olveston may esteem himself the happiest of men. We account him truly so, that, "in an humble and contracted sphere of occupations and fortune, precluded from a liberal access to *books* or to *men*, these difficulties were heightened by an imperfect education, laborious duties, numberless adversities, habitual infirmities of constitution, and, most of all, a defect in the organs of sight*," could so unremittingly apply his mind to the study of "that art, the most precious in its value, which enables man to communicate his opinions or his feelings in the shape of oral and written language†."

"A *regularity of structure*, discernible in the antient and pure languages, demonstrates that such an art as that of

* Letter to Mr. Addington, on parochial libraries, vol. LXXIII. p. 1053; Observations on Sir William Scott's speech, ibid.

* Dedication to the King. † Preface.

writing

writing and ſpeaking thoſe languages could not be indebted for its birth to chance; that it muſt have been formed by inferences of reaſoning from objects of nature; formed with ſimplicity, and calculated for preciſion. This volume attempts not only to inveſtigate thoſe principles, but, in ſome degree, to aſcertain the means by which they unfolded themſelves into language, and ſupplied hints for their own viſible ſhape—in other words, for the invention of ſpeech, as analyzed into a ſyſtem. This art originated in the earlieſt ages of man. Its firſt and ſimple eſſays are loſt in their antiquity." (Pref. pp. ii. iii.) Mr. D. conceived the notion to be excluſively Celtic. "The ſhort outline of the *Celtæ* and of *their Druids* was neither intended nor calculated for the purpoſe of adding to *their* fame at the expence of their neighbours, but for the ſingle object of marking ſome traditions, reſpecting their primitive character, which they had not in fact obliterated from their memory or attention. The *hypotheſis*, 'that nations originated not from *colonies* but emigrating families,' appears to be warranted by the *ſacred hiſtorian*." (Pref. pp. xii—xiii.) The moderns have taken their ſketch of *primitive man* as they found him in the dawn of profane hiſtory in the *middle ages* of the world. It may be farther obſerved, that the generality of ſpeculators on theſe ſubjects affect to decline that early reſearch which leads them into the ſacred or Moſaic hiſtory of the world. "By all thoſe who profeſs our Chriſtian religion it will readily be conceded that, *in one antient volume*, we are furniſhed with a correct epitome of the moſt antient periods; and the generality even of thoſe *philoſophers* who reject the writings of *Moſes*, and other books of the Old Teſtament, as matters of religious faith, are yet candid enough to admit that they contain the beſt and moſt authentic accounts of the firſt ages. The notices they give us of thoſe ages, though few and ſhort, are the moſt clear and comprehenſive that can be imagined. In the following ſheets I ſhall regard theſe venerable documents in the light of authentic hiſtories. My inferences being founded upon books which are univerſally read, and which, for many centuries, have employed the united learning and critical ſagacity of the Chriſtian world, may not offer much that is abſolutely new, yet may be of ſome uſe in directing the attention of my readers to thoſe truths which they *profeſs to believe*." (p. 7.)

It is not to be ſuppoſed that our limits admit of an analyſis of this ſyſtem, which we deem alike ingenious and conſiſtent. Our author conſiders that "the univerſal Deluge was not ſo much directed againſt the earth itſelf as againſt the lives of its inhabitants; and that the general face of the globe, as to its grand features, was not materially changed" (p. 29); that a ſolemn diviſion of the countries among the deſcendants of Noah took place in his time, under his inſpection, and aſcertained by lot (p. 32); that the building of Babel, connected with Nimrod, was impiouſly deſigned to prevent that ſeparation (p. 55); that writing was known before the giving of the Law (p. 34—37); that the book of Geneſis has rather the character of a collection of documents. "The only term for the Divine Being, in the firſt of theſe portions, is *Elohim*, God, repeated 35 times; in the latter part, except in the converſation of Eve with the Serpent, it is *Jehovah Elohim*, Lord God, repeated 20 times, and in chap. iv. which contains the hiſtory of Cain and Abel, and the deſcendants of the former, *Jehovah*, without any variation, except in a *ſpeech of Eve*. The uſe of theſe terms, as here deſcribed, is, I think, a peculiarity that could not well have happened in the original and entire compoſition of one age, one country, and one man. For, however the myſterious meaning of the terms themſelves may be diſcriminated, yet Elohim, in the firſt chapter, and Jehovah Elohim, in the ſecond and third, are evidently uſed in a ſynonymous ſenſe, and preciſely the ſame operations are aſcribed to them." (p. 41.)

There is much plauſibility in the arguments againſt the Hebrew being the primitive language, chap. VII. pp 88—103.

"In the preceding ſketches I have endeavoured to ſtate my reaſons for receiving, with ſome limitation, ſeveral popular opinions, and, among the reſt, a theory which has been conceived by diſtinguiſhed genius, and ſupported by a profuſion of learning, and which deduces all that was valuable amongſt the antient nations from the houſe of Ham, and from the confederates of Nimrod. I feel no pride in ſingularity. It is with regret I differ, in ſome particulars,

culars, from men whose talents and erudition I contemplate with the profoundest respect; and my pen hesitates while I suggest a suspicion that there is some defect in the groundwork of the system I have just mentioned." (p. 115.)

Thus far, all is well. We come now to the "Essay on the Origin of the Celtæ, their Institution of Druidism, and their Pretensions to the Knowledge of Letters." In this remaining part and larger half of the present volume the author, in a comparison of the antient Welsh MSS. which have been so sedulously brought to light, of late, with classical history, which it is impossible for us to follow, flatters himself he has established a perfect conformity with the most antient history. The Celtæ, from the banks of the Rhine, invaded the Cymry. "General Vallancey has proved that *Irish* has a certain degree of connexion with *Chaldaic*, *Arabic*, *Persian*, *Coptic*, and *Phœnician*; and infers, that in the *Irish* we are to acknowledge emigrants from India to the coasts of Arabia, Egypt, and Phœnicia, and from the latter country, by sea, through Spain, to the British isles. I feel infinite respect for the General's learning and abilities: I acknowledge that much of his reasoning has force in it; but I am not prepared implicitly to receive his complete hypothesis." (p. 224.)

Sect. IV. treats of the probability, resulting from the hints of classical writers, that our Druids were acquainted with letters, and of Druidical tokens and symbols; which, in the following section, are shewn to be symbolical or magical *sprigs*, traceable in an original British alphabet, engraved p. 272, paralleled with a similar one in Ireland, p. 276, and another of the Etruscan, p. 327. "The characters on the Babylonish bricks, lately published by Dr. Hagar, were not, perhaps, originally intended to represent *nails*. Their component parts are not unlike the *points of sprigs* and *prickles of thorns*, plucked from the branches. When I saw them first, they reminded me of an obscure passage in Herodotus, I. 379, respecting the builders of that celebrated city: Δια τριηκοντα δομων πλινθος, τουτου καλαμων διαπλεξαντες. Thus translated by Valla: *Per tricesimum quemque laterum ordinem, summitates arundinum, instipatas, conglutinabant.* May not this point to the *impression* of those *frames* which had been carved with *sprig letters*? (p. 304.) "They used as cement a composition of heated bitumen, which, mixed with the tops of reeds, was placed between every thirtieth course of bricks," is Mr. Beloe's rendering of this passage, I. 179, agreeable to that of L'Archer, all implying nothing more than that reeds were *intertwined* in the bitumen, to keep it together. Ταγσ, *crates*, *nexus*. We have seen masses of this mortar, mixed with reeds, in irregular forms. What Mr. Davies means by *impressions* or *frames*, is not easy to comprehend. Herodotus says nothing of *frames*; which, if they mean any thing, must have been used to mix the mortar in; and what connexion could any *letters* have with them? The reveries of Gen. Vallancey are here improved on. We have heard of trees suggesting the idea of Gothic arches; but here we first hear of *alphabetical* trees.

Next follows "An Essay on the Celtic Language, in which its radical Principles are appreciated and compared with Primitives and simple Terms in Hebrew, Greek, and Latin;" shewing that "each of the elementary sounds in language naturally describes a distinct map or perception of the mind; and that language was originally formed by following nature as the guide in adapting sounds like these to their several and respective occasions." Mr. D. thinks that Adam, to attract the notice, and conciliate the good will, of various animals, addressed himself to them severally by descriptive gestures. "These efforts called forth the hitherto latent powers of his nature. The organs of speech moved in unison, and produced their corresponding articulations, unless where this exertion was saved by a simple repetition of the voice which they uttered; and thus it was that the names of the familiar objects were acquired, and the solid groundwork of human language laid upon the basis of natural principles." (p. 377.) Exemplifications of this hypothesis follow in pp. 380—384; and the Hebrew is pronounced not to have been the primeval language. We have next a discussion of the material accidents and changes which have affected elementary sounds and characters in primitive words, the names and natural expressions of the vowels and consonants. Allowing for peculiarities inseparable from the character of an etymologist, this work is one of the least exceptionable in the class.

80. *Sup-*

80. *Sentiments proper for the present Crisis. A Sermon, preached at* Bridge *Street*, Bristol, Oct. 19, 1803, *being the Day appointed for a General Fast. By* Robert Hall.

IF we were disposed to borrow praise from censure, the discourse before us would vindicate its own merit. But it is of a superior order; too good for its particular hearers, and addressed to the nation at large. Availing himself of an awakening text, Jer. viii. 6, Mr. H. points out those sentiments and views which appear in the present crisis not to be *right*; and, after exploring them, endeavours to substitute more correct ones in their stead. 1. They who content themselves with tracing national judgments to their natural causes, without looking higher, entertain a view of the subject very inadequate to the demands of the present season. 2. They *speak not aright* who, instead of placing their reliance in God for safety, repose only on an arm of flesh. 3. Their conduct is not to be approved, who, in the present crisis, indulge in *wanton* and *indiscriminate* censure of the measures of our rulers. Apart from the personal characters of rulers, which are fluctuating and variable, the Apostles continually enjoin respect to *government*, as a permanent ordinance of God, susceptible of various modifications from human wisdom, but essential, under some form or other, to the existence of society, and affording a representation, faint and inadequate it is true, but still a representation of the dominion of God over the earth. The wisdom of resting the duty of submission on this ground is obvious. The possession of office forms a plain and palpable distinction, liable to no ambiguity or dispute. Personal merits, on the contrary, are easily contested; so that, if the obligation of obedience were founded on these, it would have no kind of force, nor retain any sort of hold on the conscience: the bonds of social order might be dissolved by an epigram or a song." (pp. 11, 12.) "At this season especially, when unanimity is so requisite, every endeavour to excite discontent, by reviling the character, or depreciating the talents, of those who are entrusted with administration, is highly criminal. Without suspicion of flattery we may be permitted to add, that their zeal in the service of their country cannot be questioned; that the vast preparations they have made for our defence claim our gratitude; and that if, in a situation so arduous, and in the management of affairs so complicated and difficult, they have committed mistakes, they are amply entitled to a candid construction of their measures." (pp. 13, 14.)

Mr. H. reverts to the religious considerations more immediately appropriate to the present season. "4. They appear to entertain mistaken sentiments who rely with too much confidence in our supposed superiority in virtue to our enemies. They, it is true, in the moments of anarchy and madness, treated the religion of Jesus with an ostentation of insult: but it was not till that religion had been disguised, and almost concealed from their view, under a veil of falsehood and imposture. The religion they rejected, debased by foreign infusions, mingled with absurd tenets, trifling superstitions, and cruel maxims, retained scarce any traces of the *truth as it is in Jesus*. The best of men were compelled to flee their country to avoid its persecuting fury; while the *souls under the altar* were employed day and night in acceuting it before God. Religious enquiry was suppressed; the perusal of the Word of God discontinued, or rather prohibited; and that book, to loose whose seals the Lamb condescended to be slain, impiously closed by those who styled themselves its ministers. In this situation it is less surprising if the body of the people*, misled by pretended philosophers, lost sight of the feeble glimmering of light which shone in the midst of so much obscurity. How far these considerations may extenuate, before the Searcher of Hearts, the guilt of our enemies, it remains with Him to determine. It is certain our guilt is accompanied with no such extenuation. With us the darkness has been past, and the true light has risen upon us." (pp. 17, 18.)

"5. General lamentations and acknowledgments of the corruptions of the age, be they ever so well founded, fall very short of the real duties of this season." Here Mr. H. very properly corrects the mistaken idea about *national sins*, as if nothing could be justly deemed such but what has the sanction

* The author begs this remark may be understood to apply to the French people only, and not, by any means, to their infidel leaders.

of

of the legiſlature, or is committed under public authority. "National ſins are the ſins of the nation. The ſyſtem which teaches us to conſider a people as acting merely through the medium of its prince or legiſlature, however uſeful or neceſſary to adjuſt the intercourſe of nations with each other, is too technical, too artificial, too much of a compromiſe with the imperfection eſſential to human affairs, to enter into the views, or regulate the conduct, of the Supreme Being. He ſees things as they are: and, as the greater part of the crimes committed in every country are perpetrated by its inhabitants in their individual character, it is theſe, though not to the excluſion of others, which chiefly provoke the Divine judgments. To conſider national ſins as merely comprehending the vices of rulers, or the iniquities tolerated by law, is to place the duties of ſuch a ſeaſon as this in a very *invidious* and a very *inadequate* light. A laſt appeal in all moral queſtions lies to the Scriptures, where you will invariably find the prophets, in their boldeſt paintings of national vice, in their ſevereſt denunciations of Divine anger, are ſo far from confining their repreſentation to the conduct of rulers, that they are ſeldom mentioned in compariſon of the people." (pp. 22—25.)

"The firſt duty to which our ſituation ſummons is, a devout acknowledgment of the hand of God. But, beſides this acknowledgment of the general adminiſtration of the Deity, it behoves us to feel and confeſs, in our national calamities, the tokens of his diſpleaſure." (p. 29.) Among the moſt alarming ſymptoms of national degeneracy are here reckoned, not ſo much the progreſs of infidelity, as a gradual departure from the peculiar truths, maxims, and ſpirit, of Chriſtianity. Chriſtianity, iſſuing perfect and entire from the hands of its Author, will admit of no imitation nor improvement; it ſtands moſt ſecure on its own baſis, and, without being indebted to foreign aids, ſupports itſelf beſt by its own internal vigour. When, under the picture of ſimplifying it, we attempt to force it into a cloſer alliance with the moſt approved ſyſtems of philoſophy, we are ſure to contract its bounds, and to diminiſh its force and authority over the conſciences of men. It is dogmatic, not capable of being advanced with the progreſs of ſcience, but fixed and immutable. We may not be able to perceive the uſe or neceſſity of ſome of its diſcoveries; but they are not, on this account, the leſs binding on our faith: juſt as there are many parts of nature*, whoſe purpoſes we are at a loſs to explore, of which, if any perſon were bold enough to arraign the propriety, it would be ſufficient to reply, that God made them. They are both equally the works of God, and both equally partake of the myſteriouſneſs of their Author. This *integrity* of the Chriſtian faith has been inſenſibly impaired, and the ſimplicity of mind wherewith it ſhould be embraced gradually diminiſhed. While the outworks of the ſanctuary have been defended with the utmoſt ability, its interior has been too much neglected, and the fire upon the altar ſuffered to languiſh and decay. The truths and myſteries which diſtinguiſh the Chriſtian from all other religions have been little attended to by ſome, and totally denied by others; and, while infinite efforts have been made, by the utmoſt ſubtlety of argumentation, to eſtabliſh the truth and authenticity of Revelation, few have been exerted, in compariſon, to ſhew what it really contains. The doctrines of the Fall and of Redemption, which are the two great points on which the Chriſtian diſpenſation hinges, have been too much neglected. Though it has not yet become the faſhion (God forbid it ever ſhould!) to deny them, we have been too much accuſtomed to confine the mention of them to oblique hints and diſtant alluſions. They are too often reluctantly conceded, rather than warmly inculcated, as though they were the weaker or leſs honourable

* "We ought not, ſays the great Bacon, to attempt to draw down or ſubmit the myſteries of God to our reaſon; but, on the contrary, to raiſe and advance our reaſon to the Divine truths. In this part of knowledge, touching Divine philoſophy, I am ſo far from noting any deficiency, that I rather note an exceſs, whereto I have digreſſed, becauſe of the extreme prejudice which both religion and philoſophy have received from being *commixed together*, as that which undoubtedly will make an heretical religion and a fabulous philoſophy." This obſervation appears to me to deſerve the moſt profound meditation; and, leſt the remark on this ſubject ſhould appear preſumptuous from ſo inconſiderable a perſon, I thought it requiſite to fortify myſelf by ſo great an authority."

parts of Chriſtianity, from which we were in haſte to turn our eyes; although it is, in reality, theſe very truths which have, in every age, inſpired the devotion of the church and the rapture of the redeemed. This alienation from the diſtinguiſhing truths of our holy religion accounts for a portentous peculiarity among Chriſtians, their being aſhamed of a book which they profeſs to receive as the Word of God. The votaries of all other religions regard their ſuppoſed ſacred books with a devotion which conſecrates their errors, and makes their very abſurdities venerable in their eyes. They glory in that which is their ſhame; we are aſhamed of that which is our glory. Indifference and inattention to the truths and myſteries of Revelation have led, by an eaſy tranſition, to a diſlike and neglect of the book which contains them; ſo that, in a Chriſtian country, nothing is thought ſo vulgar as a ſerious appeal to the Scriptures; and the candid, for faſhionable diſtinction, would rather betray a familiar acquaintance with the moſt impure writers than with the words of Chriſt and his Apoſtles. Yet we complain of the growth of Infidelity, when nothing leſs could be expected than that ſome ſhould declare themſelves Infidels where ſo many had completely forgot they were Chriſtians. They who ſow the ſeed can with very ill grace complain of the abundance of the crop; and, when we have ourſelves ceaſed to abide in the words, and maintain the honour of the Saviour, we muſt not be ſurpriſed at ſeeing ſome advance a ſtep farther, by openly declaring they are none of his. The conſequence has been ſuch as might be expected—an increaſe of profaneneſs, immorality, and irreligion. The traces of piety have been wearing out more and more, from our converſation, from our manners, from our publications, from the current literature of the age. In proportion as the maxims and ſpirit of Chriſtianity have declined, Infidelity has prevailed in their room; for, Infidelity is, in reality, nothing more than noxious ſpawn (pardon the metaphor) bred in the ſtagnant marſhes of corrupted * Chriſtianity. A lax theology is the natural parent of a lax morality. The peculiar motives, accordingly, by which the inſpired writers enforce their moral leſſons, the love of God and the Redeemer, concern for the honour of religion, and gratitude for the ineſtimable benefits of the Chriſtian redemption, have no place in the faſhionable ſyſtems of moral inſtruction. The motives, almoſt excluſively urged, are ſuch as take their riſe from the preſent ſtate, founded on reputation, on honour, on health, or on the tendency of the things recommended to promote, under ſome form or other, the acquiſition of worldly advantages. Thus even morality itſelf, by diſſociating it from religion, is made to cheriſh the love of the world, and to bar the heart more effectually againſt the approaches of piety. Here I cannot forbear remarking a great change which has taken place in the whole manner of reaſoning on the topicks of morality and religion, from what prevailed in the laſt century, and, as far as my information extends, in any preceding age. This, which is an age of revolutions, has alſo produced a ſtrange revolution in the method of viewing theſe ſubjects, the moſt important, by far, that can engage the attention of man. The ſimplicity of our anceſtors, nouriſhed by the ſincere milk of the word, rather than by the tenets of a diſputatious philoſophy, was content to let morality remain on the firm baſis of the dictates of conſcience and the will of God. They conſidered virtue as ſomething *ultimate*, as bounding the mental proſpect. They never ſuppoſed, for a moment, there was any thing to which it ſtood merely in relation of a *means*; or that, within the narrow confines of this momentary ſtate, any thing great enough could be found to be its *end* or *object*. It never occurred to their imagination that that religion which propoſes to render us ſuperior to the world is, in reality, nothing more than an inſtrument to procure the temporal, the phyſical good of individuals or of ſociety. In their view it had a nobler deſtination; it looked forward to eternity; and, if ever they appear to have aſſigned it any end or object beyond itſelf, it was an union with its Author, in the perpetual fruition of God. They arranged theſe things in the following order: religion, comprehending the love, fear, and ſervice to the Author of our Being, they placed firſt;

* The accidental omiſſion of this ſingle word, *corrupted*, by the printer, drew a criticiſm of the Monthly Reviewers upon the author.

firſt; ſocial morality, founded on its dictates, confirmed by its ſanctions, next; and the mere phyſical good of ſociety they contemplated as ſubordinate to both. Every thing is now reverſed. The pyramid is inverted; the firſt is laſt, and the laſt firſt. Religion is degraded from its pre-eminence into the mere handmaid of ſocial morality; ſocial morality into an inſtrument of advancing the welfare of ſociety; and the world is all in all. Nor have we deviated leſs from the example of antiquity than from that of our pious forefathers: the philoſophers of antiquity, in the abſence of ſuperior light, conſulted with reverence the permanent principles of nature, the dictates of conſcience, and the beſt feelings of the heart, which they employed all the powers of reaſon and eloquence to unfold, to adorn, to enforce, and thereby formed a luminous commentary *on the law, written on the heart*. The virtue which they inculcated grew out of the ſtock of human nature; it was a warm and living virtue. It was the moral man, poſſeſſing in every limb and feature, in all its figure and movements, the harmony, dignity, and variety, which belong to the human form; an effort of unaſſiſted nature to reſtore the image of God, which ſin had mutilated and defaced. Imperfect, as might be expected, their morality was often erroneous; but, in its great outlines, it had all the ſtability of the human conſtitution, and its fundamental principles were coeval and coexiſtent with human nature. There could be nothing fluctuating and arbitrary in its more weighty deciſions, ſince it appealed, every moment, to *the man within the breaſt*; it pretended to nothing more than to give voice and articulation to the inward ſentiments of the heart, and conſcience echoed to its oracles. This, wrought into different ſyſtems, and under various modes of illuſtration, was the general form which morality exhibited from the creation of the world till our time. In this ſtate revelation found it; and, correcting what was erroneous, ſupplying what was defective, and confirming what was right by its peculiar ſanction, added a number of ſupernatural truths and holy myſteries. How is it that, on a ſubject on which men have thought deeply from the moment they began to think, and where, conſequently, whatever is entirely and fundamentally new, muſt be fundamentally falſe; how is it that, in contempt of the experience of paſt ages, and of all precedents, human and divine, we have adventured into a perilous path, which no eye has explored, no foot has trod; and have undertaken, after a lapſe of 6000 years, to *manufacture* a morality of our own, to decide, by a cold calculation of intereſt, by a ledger-book of profit and loſs, the preference of truth to falſehood, of piety to blaſphemy, and of humanity and juſtice to treachery and blood?" (pp. 27—39.) "It is eaſy to ſee how this moral diſcipline muſt fare under the doctrine of expediency, a doctrine which teaches man to be looking continually abroad, a doctrine which not only juſtifies but enjoins a diſtruſt of the inward monitor; which will not permit the beſt feelings of the heart, its cleareſt dictates, its fineſt emotions, to have the ſmalleſt influence over the conduct, and, inſtead of yielding any thing to their detection, cites them at its bar." (p. 42.) "I cannot help expreſſing my apprehenſions that this defecration of virtue, this inceſſant domination of phyſical over moral ideas, of ideas of expediency over thoſe of right, having already dethroned Religion, and diſplaced Virtue from her antient baſis, will, if ſuffered to proceed, ere long, ſhake the foundation of ſtates, and endanger the exiſtence of the civilized world." (p. 45.)—Mr. Hall aſcribes the ſyſtem which founds morality on utility, an utility confined to the purpoſes of the preſent world, to Mr. Hume. "We have happily preſerved to us from antiquity two complete treatiſes on morals; in which the authors profeſs to give us a complete view of our duties; the one compoſed by the greateſt maſter of reaſon, the other of eloquence, the world ever ſaw. Ariſtotle never loſt the moraliſt in the accountant. He has been ſtiled the Interpreter of Nature; and has certainly ſhewn himſelf a moſt able commentator on *the law written on the heart*. Cicero ſhews the moſt extreme ſolicitude, as though he had a prophetic glance of what was to happen, to keep the moral and natural world apart, to aſſert the ſupremacy of virtue, and to recognize thoſe ſentiments and veſtiges from which he educes, with the utmoſt elevation, *the contempt of human things*. How humiliating the conſideration, that, with ſuperior advantages, our moral ſyſtems ſhould be

be infinitely ſurpaſſed, in warmth and grandeur, by thoſe of Pagan times, and that the moſt jejune and comfortleſs that ever entered the mind of man, and the moſt abhorrent from the ſpirit of religion, ſhould have ever become popular in a Chriſtian country! This departure from the precedents of antiquity will not, by thoſe who are capable of forming a judgment, be eaſily imputed to the ſuperiority of our talents; it is rather the reſult of that *degeneracy* which has long marked our progreſs. Along with the ſimplicity of faith, and a reverence for the Scriptures, our reſpect for the dignity (rightly underſtood) of human nature, and tenderneſs for its beſt intereſts, have been gradually impaired. A fearleſſneſs of conſequences, a hardihood of mind, a diſpoſition to ſacrifice every thing to originality, or to a pretended philoſophical preciſion, have ſucceeded in their place. This, in my humble opinion, has been the great bane of modern ſpeculation, and has rendered ſo much of it wild, ferocious, and deſtructive." (pp. 48—50, n.)

Another ſymptom of degeneracy appears in the growing diſregard to the external duties of religion, the duties, more eſpecially, of the Lord's day, and of public worſhip. A new circumſtance of this kind is the aſſigning part of the Sunday to military exerciſes. The reſt of the Sabbath has been already too much violated, its duties too much neglected; but this is the firſt inſtance of the violation of it being publicly recommended and enjoined. The Book of Sports, in Charles the Second's reign, is not an exception, as this, though ſufficiently cenſurable, was not conſidered as a violation of the Sabbath conſidered as a day of reſt.

"One more proof of the degeneracy of our manners is found in that almoſt univerſal profaneneſs which taints our daily intercourſe, and has riſen to ſuch a height as to have become a melancholy characteriſtick of our country. In no nation under heaven, probably, has the profanation of ſacred terms been ſo prevalent as in this Chriſtian land. The name even of the Supreme Being himſelf, and the words he has employed to denounce the puniſhment of the impenitent, are rarely mentioned but in anger or in ſport; ſo that, were a ſtranger to our hiſtory to witneſs the ſtyle of our converſation, he would naturally infer we conſidered religion as a detected impoſture, and that nothing remained than, in return for the fears it had inſpired, to treat it with the inſult and deriſion due to a fallen tyrant. It is difficult to account for a practice which gratifies no paſſion, and promotes no intereſt, unleſs we aſcribe it to a certain vanity of appearing ſuperior to religious fear, which tempts men to make bold with their Maker. If there are hypocrites in religion, there are alſo, ſtrange as it may appear, hypocrites in impiety, men who make an oſtentation of more irreligion than they poſſeſs. An oſtentation of this nature, the moſt irrational in the records of human folly, ſeems to lie at the root of profane ſwearing." (p. 56.)

"It will be expected ſomething ſhould be ſaid on the ſlave-trade. Its enormity no words can expreſs. But here we muſt feel a mixture of ſatisfaction and regret: of ſatisfaction at finding it has excited ſuch general indignation among the people; of regret, that, notwithſtanding this, it ſhould be continued. By the moſt earneſt and unanimous remonſtrances, addreſſed to thoſe who alone could aboliſh it, the people have purged themſelves from this contamination. Their application was unſucceſsful. The guilt and turpitude of this traffick now reſt on the heads of thoſe who ſanction and of thoſe who conduct it. From ſome recent events in the Weſtern colonies it ſeems not unlikely the Deity is about to take this affair into his own hands, and to accompliſh, by his interpoſition, what has been denied to the prayer of the nation." (p. 58.)

Our very enlightened preacher does not deſpair of our recovery. "We may hope Infidelity has nearly run its length. Its ſophiſtry, in the eyes of men of ſenſe, has been much diſcredited by the abſurdity of its tenets; and if any have been in danger of being ſeduced by the talents of its advocates, they have commonly found a ſufficient antidote in their lives. We have learnt to prize revelation more than ever, ſince we have ſeen the ludicrous miſtakes, as well as the ſerious diſaſters, of thoſe myſticks of impiety who choſe rather to walk by an internal light than enjoy the benefit of its illumination. They have edified us much without intending it; they have had the effect which the great critick of

of antiquity * aſſigns as the purpoſe of the Tragic Muſe, that of purifying the heart by pity and terror. Their zeal has excited an equal degree of ardour in a better cauſe; and their efforts to extirpate religion have been oppoſed by contrary efforts to diffuſe its influence, at home and abroad, to a degree unexampled in modern times. A growing unanimity has prevailed among the good in different parties, who, finding a centre of union in the great truths of revelation, and in a ſolicitude for its intereſts, are willing to merge their ſmaller differences in a common cauſe. The number of the ſincerely pious, we truſt, is increaſing among us, whoſe zeal, ſo far from ſuffering abatement from the confidence of infidelity, has glowed with a purer and more ſteady flame than ever. Theſe are pleaſing indications that the preſence of *the Holy One of Iſrael* is ſtill in the midſt of us." (pp. 64, 65.)

We regret that our limits will not allow us to extract the vigorous and animated diſcuſſion of the relative ſtate of the rival nations, and the conteſt between us and France, the probable reſult of it in our favour. "While," he concludes his addreſs to his hearers, "you have every thing to fear from the ſucceſs of the enemy, you have every means of preventing that ſucceſs; ſo that it is next to impoſſible for victory not to crown your exertions. The extent of your reſources, under God, is equal to the juſtice of your cauſe. But, ſhould Providence determine otherwiſe, ſhould you fall in this ſtruggle, ſhould the nation fall, you will have the ſatisfaction (the pureſt allotted to man) of having performed your part; virtue will atone for the outrages of fortune, by conducting you to immortality; your names will be enrolled with the moſt illuſtrious dead; while poſterity, to the end of time, as often as they revolve the events of this period (and they will inceſſantly revolve them), will turn to you a reverential eye, while they mourn over the freedom which is entombed in your ſepulchres. I cannot but imagine that virtuous heroes, legiſlators, and patriots of every age and country, are bending from their elevated ſeats † to witneſs this conteſt, as if they were incapable, till it be brought to a favourable iſſue, of enjoying their eternal repoſe *. Enjoy that repoſe, illuſtrious immortals; your mantle fell when you aſcended; and thouſands, inflamed by your ſpirit, and impatient to tread in your ſteps, are ready to *ſwear, by Him that ſitteth upon the throne, and liveth for ever and ever*, that they will protect Freedom in his laſt aſylum, and never deſert that cauſe which you ſuſtained by your labours, and cemented by your blood. And thou ſole Ruler among the children of men, to whom the ſhields of the earth belong, *gird on thy ſword, thou Moſt Mighty*, and go forth with our hoſts in the day of battle. Impart, in addition to their hereditary valour, that confidence of ſucceſs which ſprings from thy preſence. Pour into their hearts the ſpirit of departed heroes; inſpire them with thine own; and, while led by thine hand, and fighting under thy banner, open thou their eyes to behold, in every valley, and in every plain, what the prophet beheld by the ſame illumination, chariots of fire and horſes. *Then ſhall the ſtrong man be as tow, and the maker of it as a ſpark, and they ſhall both burn together, and none ſhall quench them.*" (pp. 76—78.)

81. *Modern Philoſophy and Barbariſm; or, A Compariſon between the Theory of* Godwin *and the Practice of* Lycurgus; *an Attempt to prove the Identity of the Two Syſtems, and the injurious Conſequences which muſt reſult to Mankind from the Principles of modern Philoſophy carried into Practice. By* W. C. Proby.

THIS is a valuable and well-written detection of the abſurd and miſchievous ſyſtem of modern philoſophy; the whole ſpirit of which, as vindicated by Godwin and others, is contained in this ſentence: "Marriage, releaſed from the trammels of love and affection, and diveſted of ſenſibility, becomes then fit to be exerciſed as a paſ-

* Ariſtotle; and not Mrs. More, as the Monthly Reviewer choſe to underſtand it.

† They are not then enjoying that *long reſt* on which the dying and verſatile Prieſtley counted (ſee p. 379); though, while living, he affected to hold a different opinion reſpecting his friend Price.

* Nothing more ſtrongly marks the bigotry of thoſe who object to this apoſtrophe than the preacher's defence of his own candour, in his preface, pp. ix—xi; and of his expreſſing, in ſuch ſtrong terms, his deteſtation of Bonaparte—not as a ground of ſecurity, but as a motive to the moſt vigorous reſiſtance, pp. xii. xiii.

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ſive ſpring in the natural machine. Without a wife, without children, without friends, he becomes a true citizen of modern philoſophy, acting his part in the drama of public utility."... "The author has briefly attempted to ſhew, that what is given to the world as a new theory of political juſtice is only the ſyſtem of the Lacedæmonian legiſlator Lycurgus, cloathed in a modern garb, and interwoven with ſome of the improvements that have been made ſubſequent to the æra of his exiſtence and legiſlation, but ſtill leading to the ſame end, and productive of ſimilarly injurious conſequences to the happineſs and dignity of mankind. He has likewiſe endeavoured to diſplay the viſionary folly and abſurdity which mark the outlines of the ſyſtem, and diſgrace its true figure, and the ſtill worſe effects which would reſult were it poſſible to be carried into execution in its utmoſt theoretical extent."..'The two ſyſtems agree in the ſacrifice of every private connexion and feeling to public utility, in the abolition of wealth, and the conſequent equality of condition, in the annihilation of an excluſive ſexual intercourſe; which laſt ſtep Lycurgus did not puſh to the extent of modern times.' Godwin, placed in a very different ſituation, and not fearing the operation of ſimilar prejudices, does not ſcruple to avow the doctrine in its fulleſt extent, and boldly tells us that an excluſive ſexual intercourſe is contrary to the dictates of reaſon; that men and women ought to cohabit together no longer than till caprice induces them to part; that the children reſulting from ſuch cohabitation *ought not to be educated till they deſire it*; and that ſuch tuition ſhould be given them by any one who will gratuitouſly take that office upon himſelf. There ſeems to be a defect in the Godwinean ſyſtem, as education is to be left almoſt entirely to chance; though, as all men are to be completely equal, and have no wants which each other cannot gratify, it would perhaps have been difficult to have formed any conſiſtent plan of education, ſince it muſt have comprehended the purchaſe of the exerciſe of talents, which would doubtleſs have been hereſy againſt the tenets of the ſyſtem. The principle, however, of the abolition of an excluſive ſexual intercourſe is the ſame in both; for, the theory of the one, and the practical ſyſtem of the other, aim, in this inſtance, at the ſame effect, though purſuing different means—that of tearing aſunder and deſtroying the ties of private affection, for the purpoſe of ſubſtituting in their ſtead the chains of public good. The two ſyſtems thus appear to meet in three points, forming the baſe upon which they mutually reſt for ſupport; the two laſt auxiliary, but powerfully aſſiſtant to the firſt, which is the avowed principle and end of the Lacedæmonian ſyſtem, and which is likewiſe the principle of the Godwinean theory; for, though apparently exhibited upon a more extenſive ſcale, yet it is the ſame in effect, and tends to the ſame end, if rationally carried into practice. There are others in which the two ſyſtems ſeem materially to differ; but, upon examination, that difference will be found to exiſt more in appearance than in reality, and to ariſe from the diſſimilar circumſtances of the two periods, ſlavery and coercion." Lycurgus, convinced he could not eſtabliſh that perfect equality he wiſhed for, if ſome were obliged to labour for the benefit of others, was compelled to have recourſe to ſlavery, as the only means left to ſupport and uphold the unnatural ſtate of ſociety which he had inſtituted; and the unfortunate Helots felt it to be a truth, that men at the ſame time can be cruelly tyrannic and haughtily free. Godwin, perceiving the incongruity of ſlavery and freedom, and well aware that it would have been inconſiſtent with his perfect ſtate of equality if one man laboured for another, beſides having a tendency to deſtroy it in the end, by the accumulation ariſing from induſtry, ran into another extreme, equally as abſurd, that every man ſhould provide himſelf, by his own labour, with all the neceſſaries of life, and be himſelf the means of gratifying his wants.—Godwin, who only limits his ſyſtem by the bounds of the univerſe, and appears to ſet at defiance the feuds and rivalry of petty ſtates, to avoid the inconſiſtency of ſlavery united to freedom and equality, which, though common in the ages of antiquity, would have appeared glaringly abſurd in the preſent day, had recourſe to one of the wildeſt chimeras that ever entered into the brain of man, the omnipotence of mind over matter.—A ſtate of ſociety is attempted to be eſtabliſhed by both ſyſtems, for the purpoſe of endeavouring to counteract

teract the wise purposes of the Deity, who has so constructed mankind that inequality will always rise from the different degrees of talent possessed by different minds; a fact too evident to be denied by the advocates of the new school, and which their hypothesis, supposing it to be produced by external circumstances, very lamely accounts for; and that subjection will constantly exist between the weak and feeble many and the decided and energetic few." (pp. 17—19.) "Lycurgus was under the absolute necessity of supporting a military government with all the requisite apparatus of coercion, for the purpose of keeping up and maintaining the system he had erected, forming the people into a compact body of soldiers, capable of defending their freedom and laws. The system of Godwin admits not of constraint; but, whilst it is opposed to actual coercion, allows and countenances a force of a most despotic nature, the tyranny of public opinion and public censure, to be exercised, under the system of equality, against every man who shall dare to accumulate wealth, to oppose the tenets of the doctrine of equality, and in the least to deviate from the path laid down for him by the rule and line of dull uniformity. According to this system of philosophy, it is true, a man is not to be compelled to pursue any specific maxims of conduct by a bayonet planted at his breast; nor is he to atone for erroneous opinions by immersion in the gloom of a dungeon. But what then? It is only changing the mode of operation, whilst the principle remains the same: every man who utters a sentiment inconsistent with the orthodoxy of the temple of equality is to be hunted down by a pack of opinions embodied and kept together for the purpose by the huntsman of modern philosophy; till, tired and breathless with the contest, he is forced to submit to the perseverance of obstinacy *. It requires a degree of fortitude which few possess to withstand the torrent of opinions expressly uttered to disapprove of their conduct, and a number of individual sentiments, even though a minority of the whole, may be concentrated into one focus, and thus directed against the small masses of opposite reasons lying scattered before it, melting away each, until the whole is reduced to an uniform consistence. Perseverance will frequently make wrong triumph over right, and render error paramount to truth, from the mere force of union directed against dissipated strength. That this is the spirit of the system, relative to the use of force, must be evident to any one who coolly and dispassionately considers it; and there is no tyranny more odious, no coercion more forcible; for the mind, wearied by repeated and systematic attacks, at last becomes a convert, or quits the field in despair, feeling a slavery, in its inmost recesses, the more degrading because exercised by chances emanating from its own substance. Thus both agree in the use of force; and coercion, openly avowed by the one, is but disguised by the other, and therefore possesses a greater degree of power." (pp. 20—22.) "Parental duties are denied by both systems. Education, regularly established in the Lycurgan system, forms no part of the Godwinean; yet both are consistent, and proceed on the same principle. The process of tuition established in Sparta consisted almost entirely of those exercises which fitted its citizens for martial employments. Lacedæmonia was, from necessity, a military state. The theory of Godwin, having cast off all government, military as well as civil, could not, consistent with itself, admit any regular plan of education. Lycurgus aimed to perpetuate his system by a regular course of education, calculated to eradicate individuality of character and peculiarity of intellect, and prevent the formation of affectionate connexion; a friendly union making every man a citizen and soldier, ready to act, in either capacity, from the impulse of mechanical discipline."..

"The system of Godwin, carried to a chimerical extent, being practised upon, would end in a similar system, would be productive of more enlarged injury and extensive evil, by deteriorating the mind of man, by destroying the fabrick of civilized society, reared with so much care and anxiety, and hurrying mankind back to that state of ignorance and barbarism from which they first set out in their progress through the different stages of civilization.",

* Has not a similar conduct been pursued in England by the votaries of modern philosophy teazing in conversation and publication, deriding or insulting, the worthiest men who maintain established opinions of antient date, laughing at them as prejudices?

tion." (p. 25.) The cruelty, inhumanity, barbariſm, unſociability, and ignorance of the Spartan ſyſtem is developed. We have only to regret that our limits do not permit us to purſue the compariſon.

82. Chriſt *the Life of his People. A Sermon, preached at the Lord's Day Evening Lecture in* Broad *Street, near* Moorfields, Jan. 14, 1798. *By* John Martin.

MR. M. having rendered himſelf obnoxious to the managers of this lecture, by introducing politicks into the pulpit, has here publiſhed the ſermon, in which he appears to have ſaid no more of Diſſenters than of any other body of men. He was, however, diſmiſſed from his ſhare in the lecture, and now makes his appeal to the publick, who can be very little intereſted in ſuch diſputes. (See LXIX. 47.)

83. *A Letter to the Rev.* John Martin; *occaſioned by his late Publication of a Sermon preached in* Broad *Street*, Jan. 14, 1798.

MR. M. whoſe "Life," by himſelf, reviewed in our vol. LXVII. p. 1040, affords no good ſpecimen of his abilities, is charged with having, in the ſermon alluded to, aſperſed the whole body of Diſſenters, as incontrovertibly not leſs contaminated with republican principles, and not to have approved of the terms "Diſſenting intereſt." The writer of this letter concludes by ſaying, of Proteſtant Diſſenters, "they know and admire the Conſtitution of their country; are warm and ſteady in their attachment to the perſon and family of their Sovereign; and, notwithſtanding the miſrepreſentations which are gone forth, and the prejudices too ſucceſsfully raiſed againſt them, I have a perfect confidence in the wiſdom and juſtice of the Britiſh nation, that, in the moment of calm reflection, they will be ranked among the *guardians of civil and religious liberty.*"

84. *Sketch of a Voyage of Diſcovery, undertaken by M.* de la Pérouſe, *under the Auſpices of the* French *Government. Drawn from the Originals lately publiſhed at* Paris.

THE Bouſſole and Aſtrolabe, under the command of Pérouſe and De Langle, ſailed from Breſt Aug. 1, 1785; touched at Madeira and Teneriffe; and, Nov. 6, anchored on the coaſt of St. Catharine. In the voyage from Brazil to Cape Horn ſome tempeſtuous weather occurred, but they paſſed quietly through the ſtrait of Le Maire, and doubled the Cape; and, Feb. 24, anchored in the bay of Conception, on the coaſt of Chili. They next viſited Eaſter iſland, and landed at Moivee, one of the Sandwich iſlands, May 30. The Weſtern coaſt of America was their next object; and, after a ſurvey of various parts of it, the commodore approached a bay undiſcovered by any other Europeans, and by him named *The Port of the French*, in the 59th degree of North latitude, 138th of Weſt longitude from London, and 224 leagues from Nootka Sound. He failed in his attempts to find a paſſage by water to the interior parts of North America. Hence they ſteered Southward; and, Sept. 15, entered Monterey bay, the ſeat of government for Old and New California. Sailing Southweſt they diſcovered a dangerous rocky iſland; and, Jan. 3, 1787, made the road of Typa, near Macao, where they continued a month. Thence they went to the Philippines, and Manila the capital, and Cavite, the port in the iſle of Lucon. The ſhips underwent repairs at Cavite, and, proceeding towards Formoſa, found the Chineſe engaged in ſuppreſſing a revolt. They paſſed the iſland of Botol Tabacoxima, and landed on that of Kium Quelpaert; near the peninſula of Corea appeared a pleaſant, well-cultivated iſland; and to another they gave the name of Dagelet the aſtronomer. From the Japaneſe coaſts they ſailed to within view of Eaſt Tartary; and Pérouſe determined the land of Jeſſo to have no exiſtence. They entered ſeveral bays, and paſſed ſeveral iſlands, particularly that of Tchoka, or Segalien, high and woody; ſailed to the Kuriſl iſlands; arrived on the coaſt of Kamtſchatka; proceeded Southward, to the iſlands of the Navigators, and, anchoring off that of Maouna, were ſet upon by the natives, who murdered De Langle, the captain of the Aſtrolabe, and M. De Lamanon, a ſcientific man, and friend of Condorcet. Pérouſe proceeded to Oyolava, a more beautiful iſland than Otaheite, to Pola, and Cocoa, Traitors and the Friendly iſlands. They now haſtened to New Holland, and, early in 1788, had ſight of Norfolk iſland, where they could not make good their landing. Jan. 24, they fell-in with the Engliſh fleet, in Botany-bay. From February, 1788, no intelligence has been received of theſe

these two ships, notwithstanding ships under M. D'Entrecasteaux were sent out, 1791, in search of them. It is supposed they were shipwrecked. How the result of Pérouse's discoveries came to France we are not told; but it was not till 1798 that Milet Mureau undertook to digest them, and they are but just completed.

The soil of the coast of Chili is uncommonly fertile, and gold comes down the rivers. The descendants of the original inhabitants are frequently at war with the Spaniards; they are short, active, and spirited, uncivilized and wandering, like the Arabian Tartars. The women of Easter island and the other islands are very forward, and the men not tall or gigantic, meagre or languid, as some have represented them. The Californians have not good persons, nor are distinguished by strength of intellect; are indolent, and resemble the more Northerly Americans in many of their customs, arts, and pursuits. Manila stands in a charming situation, and has 38,000 inhabitants, of whom 1100 were Spaniards, the rest Indians, Chinese, and of a mixed breed. On the coast of East Tartary M. Pérouse hoped to have made some important discoveries. The country which he saw was mountainous, and the coast craggy, but with abundance of trees. He was desirous of completely determining the dispute concerning the existence of the extensive territory of Jesso, said to be separated from Tartary by the strait of Tessoy; and not finding it near the space allotted to it by geographers, he was inclined to erase it from the charts of the ocean which he was exploring. Returning Southward, he arrived near Cape Crillon, the Southernmost point of the island of Segalien, which extends from the end of the 46th degree to the beginning of the 58d. He found that an island called Chicha was separated from the former by one strait, and Niphon by another; and the doubt which he had entertained gave way to a conviction that Chicha was the contested land of Jesso, and Segalien the Oku-Jesso. He afterwards saw the island of the States, and that of the Company, of which, though confidently mentioned by the Dutch navigators, the existence had been disputed.

85. *An Essay on Universal Redemption, tending to prove the general Sense of Scripture favours the Opinion of the final Salvation of Mankind. By the Rev.* John Browne, *M. A. late of* Sidney Sussex *College*, Cambridge.

Mr. B. is of opinion, that the *eternity* of *future torments* has made many unbelievers. We cannot agree with him in opinion, that this doctrine has no foundation in Scripture. But, before we pronounce upon the sense of the word αιωνιος, in the inspired writers, should we not ascertain the meaning which the classical writers of antiquity affix to it, not to mention the (to us) insuperable difficulty which follows from the application of the same term for the *duration* of *happiness* and *misery*? That God desireth not the death of a sinner, we allow; but, if the sinner exerts his free agency to render himself completely wretched, is the Father of Mercy to work a miracle to prevent it? If the state of man does not depend on himself, how is it that we hear, "if the righteous scarcely be saved, where shall the ungodly and the sinner appear?" or of the difficulty of finding the way to life, and the few that find it? What difference does our Lord himself make between eternal punishment and eternal life, Mat. xxv. 46? Judges vii. speaks of the vengeance of eternal fire. Eternal life is repeatedly promised as the gift of God through faith in Jesus Christ; but no murderer hath *eternal life* abiding in him, 1 John iii. 15. Eternal judgment follows the resurrection of the dead, Heb. vi. 2. Is not the original word the same in all these and innumerable passages? and, whether we translate it *of ages*, the succession of those ages conveys the idea of eternity. That the mercy of God is to prevail over his justice in the punishment of obdurate sinners, implies a false philanthropy, rather a wish, than an axiom founded on fact; and to represent the Deity as *partial*, is to deprive him of rectitude, and man of free agency. Can we suppose the murderers of human kind, by tyranny, oppression, and every species of infernal policy, guilty through ignorance? St. Peter makes this apology for those who crucified Christ, both the people and their rulers; but he leaves them no hope of pardon but a repentance, Acts iii. 17—19. Is not the contrary doctrine a restoration of Purgatory? for, immediately after death follows the judgment, and the sentence once past

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is irrevocable. But we leave this our proteſt againſt Mr B's opinion to be argued on by abler diſputants—even had we room for an argument which cannot be confined within the limits of ſuch a Miſcellany as ours.

86. *The Duty of loving our Country: A Sermon, preached at the Cathedral Church of* St. Paul, *on* Sunday, July 22, 1798, *before the* Temple Bar *and* St. Paul's *Diſtrict Military Aſſociation. By* Thomas Bowen, *M. A. Chaplain of* Bridewell *Hoſpital, Miniſter of* Bridewell *Precinct, and Chaplain to the Aſſociation.*

AN animated exhortation to the defence of our country, and a juſt definition of true patriotiſm, from Pſ. cxxii. 6.

87. *An Anſwer to ſome Paſſages in a Letter from the Biſhop of* Rocheſter* *to the Clergy, dated* May 1, 1798, *upon the Lawfulneſs of defenſive War. By a Clergyman of the Church of* England.

IF this Clergyman of the Church of England is not turned Quaker, as the names of the perſons he has choſen for his publiſhers would lead us to conjecture, ſome *friend* has artfully aſſumed the guiſe of a Clergyman of the Church of England to advance and defend poſitions contrary to common ſenſe. The letter is ſigned *J. Bradley Rhys.*

88. *The Reſurrection of our Saviour aſſerted, from an Examination of the Proofs of the Identity of his Character after that Event. In a Letter to the Rev.* L. R.

THE writer of this letter, who ſigns himſelf J. F. "examines the account of our Lord's intercourſe with his diſciples after his reſurrection; and, in humble imitation of the author of the *Horæ Paulinæ*, attempts to diſcover thoſe minute and delicate circumſtances which diſtinguiſh a true narrative from a falſe one; and thinks he has found as many as ſo ſhort a relation might be expected to contain, and as many, although even one ſtriking incident might ſuffice, and no one has determined the number of them neceſſary to conſtitute authenticity, as might tend to eſtabliſh its credibility." Theſe are, 1. Chriſt's words to Thomas; 2. His bodily vaniſhing from his diſciples; 3. His eating publicly among them; 4. His miracle on the lake, and ſupernatural draught of fiſhes; 5. The meſſage to the women from the angel ſitting in the ſepulchre; 6. The command to Peter to feed his ſheep; 7. The exhibiting the ſame conſiſtency in the character of our Saviour in his ordinary conduct after the reſurrection as before.

89. *Elements of* Galvaniſm, *in Theory and Practice, with a comprehenſive View of its Hiſtory, from the firſt Experiments of* Galvani *to the preſent Time; containing, alſo, practical Directions for conſtructing the* Galvanic *Apparatus, and plain, ſyſtematic Inſtructions for performing all the various Experiments. By* Charles Wilkinſon, *S. A. S. Lecturer on* Galvaniſm *in* Soho *Square, Member of the Royal College of Surgeons, of the Philoſophical Society of* Manchester, &c.

IN two octavo volumes, illuſtrated with many curious plates, the learned Lecturer illuſtrates the doctrine of Galvaniſm in a ſcientific but very clear detail, which we recommend to the peruſal of our readers.

90. Chriſt *raiſing the Daughter of* Jairus; *a* Seatonian *Prize Poem. By the Rev.* William Cockburn, *M. A. Fellow of* St. John's *College*, Cambridge.

INVENTION and ſympathy characteriſe this poem. The author, after ſtigmatizing,

"Mad with ſucceſs, e'en now the furious Corse,
Whoſe fell ambition has already fill'd
The world with mourners, he again has drawn
His man-deſtroying ſword——"

thus, in concluſion, apoſtrophizes his countrymen:

"Strong in his* ſtrength, and dauntleſs in his cauſe,
Proud let them ſpurn the hoſt of infidels
Who menace Britain's ſhore; like her tall cliffs,
Which to the ſkies uprear their ſhining tops,
Though 'gainſt their ſolid ſides burſts the mad wave, [contemn'd."
Its foam-beſprinkled head loud roaring but

91. *Remarks on the Correſpondence between His Majeſty, the Prince of* Wales, *Duke of* York, *and Mr.* Addington. *With a Supplement, containing Copies of the original Letters.*

IF it could be ſuppoſed that more than one opinion obtained reſpecting this correſpondence, thoſe who hold a different opinion muſt be left to avail themſelves of it as they can. (See vol. LXXIII. pp. 1172, 1241.)

92. *The Protection of* God *our beſt Confidence in Time of Danger; being the Subſtance of a Sermon preached before the Volunteers, at* Surrey *Chapel. By* Rowland Hill, *M. A.*

THE delivery of this ſermon, and

* Since tranſlated to St. Aſaph.

* Of God.

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the concourſe to hear it, Dec. 4, 1808, have been noticed in our vol. LXXIII. p. 1180. What the impreſſion might be at the moment we can eaſily conceive, but confeſs ourſelves diſappointed in the peruſal of the diſcourſe, which contains nothing above the common compoſition of ſuch diſcourſes, or ſtrikingly new in point of argument.

The ſetting ſacred ſubjects to popular tunes may ſerve to catch the populace; but the impreſſion which they cannot make on the ſerious, will ſoon wear out from the unthinking, mind: and we are concerned to ſee ſuch injudicious application of ſuch a juggler's trick adopted by profeſſors of vital religion, better calculated to debaſe than exalt religion.

93. *A ſhort Account of certain notable Diſcoveries in Hiſtory, Science, and Philology, contained in a Work intituled "Elements of General Knowledge," &c. By* Phileleutheros Orienſis. *Part I.*

THE reader of this ſhort account is not to conſider it merely as the Student of *Oriel* college *verſus* the Tutor of *Trinity* college, but as the caſe of ſolid *verſus* ſuperficial Knowledge—perhaps we might have ſaid the caſe of Faſhion *verſus* Learning. "The truth is," as the diſcoverer obſerves, "I have thought the book in queſtion more talked of than read, and more read than underſtood; and I have likewiſe thought, that if its latent diſcoveries, leaſt obſerved by thoſe whom they moſt concern, were a little fetched out into notice, the cauſe of Learning, in more reſpects than one, would fare never the worſe." (p. 8.) The truth appears to us to be, that the Elementariſt muſt go to ſchool to learn general knowledge, as well as to learn to dance. Some account will be given ſhortly of the remaining parts of the work.

FOREIGN LITERATURE.

With pleaſure we have peruſed a ſecond edition of the valuable tranſlation of HERODOTUS, by ARCHER, firſt publiſhed at Dijon, 1786, in ſeven volumes, and republiſhed by the author, in his 76th year, this year at Paris, in nine. Nyon, an eminent bookſeller, undertook this ſecond edition, notwithſtanding the kind of diſfavour into which ſuch works have fallen in France; and, after his death, Debure and Barrois, jun. took it up, and Crappelet, one of the firſt printers in Paris, himſelf corrected the preſs. In the preface, much augmented, the tranſlator, after expreſſing his acknowlegments to Borheck, Wyttenbach, Coray, among foreigners, and, among our countrymen, to Pococke, Shaw, Wood, Dawkins, Chandler, Stuart, Browne, and Bruce, the latter of whom he compares to Pope's P. P. clerk of the pariſh, adds, "But the mortification I felt in reading his Travels was made up by Major Rennell's examination of the Geography of Herodotus. Antient Geography is much indebted to D'Anville, Goſſelin, the Voyage of Nearchus to Africa, Egypt, and Libya, to Dr. Vincent, Hartmann, Hennecke, Schlickthorſt, St. Croix, and Ripault, and the Thrace of Herodotus and Thucydides, and to Gatterer. In the article of Chronology the author does away the boaſted antiquity of the Egyptians. The chapter on the foundation of Tyre is re-written; that on the kings of Babylon agitates the queſtion concerning Darius, the Mede of Scripture. Two chapters are added on the Pelaſgæ, and the kings of Lacedæmonia. Some alterations and many additions are made in the Chronological canon, and two diſſertations on the æra of Seſoſtris and the three zodiacks of Tentyra. The life of Homer, aſcribed to Herodotus, is tranſlated; alſo, the extracts from Cteſias' Hiſtories of India and Perſia, in Photius, and Plutarch's treatiſe on the Malice of Herodotus.

"The reception which learned foreigners gave this work encouraged the tranſlator to reviſe with care this new edition. He corrected it where he ſeemed not to have caught the author's meaning, and endeavoured to render the ſtyle more terſe; rendered the notes more exact, and added a great number neceſſary to throw light on all points of antiquity and facilitate the underſtanding of the hiſtorian. Deeply convinced of the truths taught by the Chriſtian religion, he has left out or altered all notes that ſeemed to inſult it, and ſo counteracted the conſequences drawn by ſome far from his meaning, and which he highly diſapproves: others contained things which he freely, and for the diſcharge of his conſcience, confeſſes more mature examination and deeper reſearches convinced him reſted on too ſlight or abſolutely falſe foundations. Truth muſt be a gainer by this confeſſion. To

Truth

Truth alone I dedicate all my labours, eager to return to her as ſoon as I had laid hold on her. May this homage that I pay her in the ſincerity of my heart ſecure my acquittal from all the errors which I have hazarded, and ſought to propagate!" Pref. p. xxxviii. A ſtriking confeſſion this for a Frenchman, and which reflects credit on the Father of Hiſtory!

Monumens antiques inedits; ou, nouvellement expliqués. Par A. L. Millin.

This is the firſt number of vol. II. of a work reviewed in our vol. LXXIII. p. 450. It begins with a diſplay of learning on an Etruſcan agate gem repreſenting a Cupid erect, ſupported by his wings, and drawing his bow to full ſtretch. M. Millin promiſes a ſeparate diſſertation on the names, attributes, and repreſentations of the God *Eros*, or Love.

Art. II. is a deſcription of a Greek vaſe with two handles, from Mr. Hope's collection, repreſenting Theſeus overcoming the Minotaur; a repreſentation which cannot be miſtaken: but that on the other ſide, exhibiting three perſonages weighing certain maſſes in a large balance, cannot ſo eaſily be referred to "Jupiter weighing the fates of man;" nor have we any explication to ſubſtitute to it. The inſcription on both ſides is, ΤΑΓΕΙΔΕΣ ΕΠΟΙΕΣΕΝ: after which is added, on one ſide, ΚΛΙΤΑΡΧΟΣ ΚΑΛΟΣ, which is referred to the preſentation of the vaſe to Cletarchus, the handſome favourite. The form of the letters ſhew the antiquity of the workmanſhip.

Art. III. is one of the moſt intereſting ſubjects: a deſcription of the bas-reliefs from the Parthenon, or temple of Minerva, at Athens, now in the Muſeum Napoleon, or private collection of Buonaparte. It was taken from the outer frieze round the *cella* of the temple, by Choiſeul Gouffier. This temple, built by Pericles, had reſiſted the injuries of time, been made a Chriſtian church, and afterwards a Turkiſh moſque. It was entire when Spon and Wheeler viſited Attica, in 1676; but, at the ſiege of Athens by the Venetians, 1687, a bomb falling on it ſet fire to the Turkiſh magazine, blew off the roof, and greatly damaged the whole ſtructure. Gen. Koningſmark attempting to remove the ſtatue of Minerva from the pediment, it fell, and broke to pieces. Le Roy firſt publiſhed the remains of the temple in his "Ruins of Greece." Stuart followed him, and, having a greater command of money, ſurpaſſed his repreſentations, and gave an intereſting work on the Antiquities of Athens. Chandler, and all ſucceeding travellers, ſaw and deſcribed theſe remains. Many models were made of them. M. Caſas has a very fine one in his fine collection of models of temples. Another is in the National Library. Choiſeul Gouffier had caſts made of the magnificent friezes and metopes, many of which are in the gallery of the Palace of Arts, which contains the caſts from the antique. Other travellers have brought away the ſpoils of the Parthenon. Choiſeul Gouffier carried off the preſent bas-relief. Sir Richard Worſley, and other wealthy Engliſhmen, brought fragments into their country. Lord Elgin ſtripped it of moſt of the remaining bas-reliefs; and only thoſe which were too much damaged are left. Unfortunately, part of the rich treaſures of Lord Elgin was loſt at ſea; and, notwithſtanding no expence or pains have been ſpared, none have yet been recovered *. After the labours of Le Roy and Stuart, nothing ſeemed to remain to do on the ſubject of the Parthenon. Yet the National Library poſſeſſes good materials for a new publication. M. Ollier de Nointel, embaſſador from France to the Porte, when he was at Athens, cauſed all the bas-reliefs to be drawn, and particularly great part of the front; theſe drawings are in the Cabinet of Prints. Unfortunately, they were executed by a Flemiſh painter, who had no idea of antiquity, ſo that the noble and ſevere ſtyles of the ſchool of Phidias are not diſtinguiſhable; but theſe drawings may be of great uſe, and M. Millin intends making this uſe of them, and to reſtore, as much as poſſible, all the bas-reliefs of the Parthenon, by uniting all the fragments diſperſed in the different cabinets with the caſts in the Muſeum of Arts; and, by the help of Stuart's work, the drawings in the library

* We are happy to be able, from authentic information, to correct this report, and ſay that the whole cargo, under the care of Mr. Hamilton, has been recovered. We are not without hope that, in due time, the publick will be gratified with an account of the whole voyage. Edit.

brary will ſerve to point out the place of theſe fragments, and reſtore ſome of the attributes. This work is to be intituled *The Parthenon*; and the deſigns will be executed by M. Dubois, a young artiſt of great taſte, talent, and knowledge of the antique, who has drawn the principal monuments of this collection.

So much for the reſtoration of theſe precious fragments. We do not charge the French with their mutilation; but we fear they will reſtore them as they have done thoſe of their own monuments, whoſe deſtruction will be a heavy charge on them to the lateſt poſterity.

The frieze under conſideration repreſented two old men, habited in the *pallium*, and ſix women in long garments and veils, in three groupes, forming the proceſſion of the *Panathenæa*, the young women receiving from the directors of the ceremony the vaſes and utenſils which they were to carry. The Greeks were never outdone in the art of drapery; they excelled particularly in that of women; but this beautiful bas relief proves that they had no leſs ſkill in thoſe of men. This bas-relief is alſo valuable for a ſeverity of ſtyle, and for its uſefulneſs in the hiſtory of the arts. Phidias himſelf muſt have furniſhed the deſign, and ſuperintended the execution. Before the marble was cleared, it preſerved traces, not only of the encauſtique colour, with which it was the Grecian cuſtom to cover carvings, but alſo of a real colour with which ſome of the parts were covered; a cuſtom which belongs to the proceedings of the infancy of Art, which it had not yet cleared itſelf of. The ground was blue; the hair and ſome parts of the body gilt.

Art. IV. A cornelian, repreſenting the death of Achilles, wounded in the heel, or by the ſide of it, out of which he is drawing the arrow, which furniſhes a detail of circumſtances on that cataſtrophe.

Francis and Peter, ſons of the late Jean Baptiſte Piraneſi, are preparing for the preſs the rich materials collected by their father in Magna Græcia, or the kingdom of Naples, in ſix volumes, of which the firſt will comprehend the deſcriptions and antiquities of the city of Pompeii, the different buildings of which have been deſcribed and repreſented with the utmoſt exactneſs.

Profeſſor Matthæi has diſcovered, in a MS. in the Public library of Augſburg, a fragment, containing 300 verſes of the Clytemneſtra of Sophocles, commencing at the prologue ſpoken by Tiſiphone, and ending with a chorus, whence it may be hoped that it contains the whole of the firſt act. He intends to publiſh it.

*Hiſtoire des Expeditions d'*Alexandre, *redigée ſur les Memoires de* Ptolemee *& d'*Ariſtobule, *ſes Lieutenans par* Flave Arrien *de* Nicomedie, *ſurnommé le nouveau* Xenophon, *Conſul & General* Romain, *Diſciple d'*Epictete. *Traduition nouvelle. Par* P. Chawffard.

Very different is the character of this French tranſlator from the preceding one, whoſe penitence for his errors is acknowledged in his ſecond edition, while the preſent reproaches the good Rollin and the authors of our Univerſal Hiſtory with their credulity, in "referring the hiſtory of the world to that of an obſcure, inſignificant people, ſeeking to explain propheſies like the Sibylline verſes, and, like the good Plutarch, paſſing alternately, from a relation of abſurd and lying prodigies, to the moſt ſimple and lively details." With equal high-mindedneſs he canvaſſes the different hiſtorians of Alexander, dividing them into three claſſes: 1. the romantic; writers of the Eaſtern ſchool: Calliſthenes, Oneſicritus, Clitarchus, Megaſthenes, Dammachus, &c.; 2 leſs fabulous, and eye-witneſſes, who are, for the moſt part, loſt, and only repreſented by Arrian: Theſe were, Ptolemy, and Ariſtobulus, generals of Alexander; Diogenes Erythreus; Eumenes; the Cardian: the marches of the army, traced by Diognetus and Beton; the collection of Alexander's letters: the criticiſms on theſe hiſtorians, by Patrocles, Eratoſthenes, and Strabo; and the Urania, or the laſt book of the Hiſtory of Cephaleon of Gergethus, famed for his exactneſs; 3. Plutarch, Diodorus Siculus, Quintus Curtius, Juſtin, and the hiſtorians of the Lower Empire. Among modern authors are enumerated ſuch works as the Alexandries of Gualtherus, and Duverdier; but to them are, without heſitation, preferred, Boſſuet, Rollin, Linguet, Boulanger, Bury, Mabley, Voltaire, the Univerſal Hiſtory, Monteſquieu, Mercier's poem on Alexander. Our tranſlator acknowledges his obligations to the antient and modern writers on tacticks; to Generals Dupont, Regnier, Kleber;

Kleber; to the author of the Atlas in the Voyages of Anacharsis; to the maps of Danville, la Rochette, and Rennel; the learned dissertation of Sancte Croix; the notes of L'Archer, on the Geography of Herodotus; and, above all, "the immense lucubrations of Dr. Vincent on the Voyage of Nearchus from the Mouths of Indus to the Euphrates. Relying on the most certain and most numerous testimonies, this monument of the deepest erudition confirms, in every page, the general exactness of Arrian*."

Arrian was a native of Nicomedia in Bithynia, under Adrian and the two Antonines, priest of Proserpine and Ceres, citizen of Athens and Rome, consul of the latter, governor of Cappadocia, whence he repulsed the Alans and Massagetes, and wrote an account of that expedition. He was surnamed the new Xenophon, whom he took for his model, writing the sayings of his master Epictetus as Xenophon had done those of Socrates. As the one written in seven books the expedition of Cyrus, who founded the greatness of the Persian empire, Arrian wrote the like number on the expedition of Alexander, who destroyed that empire, and that too in the same dialect, the Attic, which was not in use in the time he wrote. The Hellenica of Xenophon gave birth to the Bithynics and Alanics of Arrian. Like Xenophon, Arrian treated of hunting and tactics. The style of the former, a disciple of Socrates, is the more lively; that of Arrian, a disciple of Epictetus, is dry. What our modern philosophers would brand with superstition in the priest of Ceres, because he declares he was led by *Divine inspiration* to write the history of Alexander, in our opinion reflects the greatest credit on our author. He concludes his work with the sensible and pious observation, that, as such a person as Alexander could not have been raised up without the Divine interference, ουδ' ἑκ θεου, so, with impartiality and love of truth and public utility, he professes to write what he conceives himself to have been led to by the same interference, ουκ ανευ θεου. Thus has a stoick and a follower of Epictetus proved himself a better Christian than all the modern philosophers, with Volney at their head.

How much more candid and ingenuous is the testimony of St. Croix! "Philosopher, general, excellent writer, judicious critick, he may be considered, not only as the first historian of Alexander, but as the only one on whose testimony we can depend."

Arrian was first published at Pisaro, 1508, by Facius, in Greek and Latin; at Venice, 1535, 8vo, with a preface by Egnatius; again, at Basil, by Gerbelius, 1539*, with a Latin translation; at Lyons, 12mo, full of faults, hiatus, and interpolations; by Vulcanius, at Geneva, 1575, fol. corrected from a MS. communicated to him by H. Stephens; by Blancard, Greek and Latin, Amsterdam, 8vo, 1668, from two MSS. in the library of Ghent and Richelieu, and notes; by Gronovius, Leyden, 1704, fol. collated with a MS. in an abbey at Perugia, and four Medicean. Raphelius gave a handsome edition, in Greek and Latin, divided into chapters, Amsterdam, 1754, 8vo, with notes; reprinted, with a Greek table, by Wetstein †, Amst. 1757, 8vo. The last edition was by Borheck, professor of history and eloquence in the Royal Academy of Duisburg, vol. I. Lemgou, 1792 (see our vol. LXVII. p. 57 ‡)

Arrian was translated into Italian by Lauro, Venice, 1544, 8vo; by Ramusio, Venice, 1588, fol.; into English, by John Rook, 1729, 2 vols. 8vo, and by Harris; into French, by Witart, Paris, 1581, 4to; and by Dablancourt, Paris, 1646, 8vo.

To the present translation are prefixed, "Observations on the Difference between antient and modern Tactics; and an historical Introduction on the Situation of Greece; on Macedonia and Philipi; Occasion and Motives of the War with the Persians; and on the first Years of Alexander." The IIId volume is made up of a farrago, in the true French fashion, of opinions, characters, and anecdotes of Alexander, in various writers, antient and modern.

* It was annexed to Schmieder's edition of the *Indica*, 1798.

* Harwood and others call this the *first* edition.

† The French translation, as well as the editors of the Bibliographical Dictionary, have inverted the order of these two editions.

‡ The author of the Bibliographical Dictionary, now publishing, adds an edition by Schmieder, 1793, 8vo. He seems to distinguish the *first* edition as of the Expedition and the Periplus, and dates the latter 1539, but not the former.

AN

AN ADDRESS

To the Friends of the LITERARY FUND, *on the Anniversary of the Institution*, April 12, 1804, *at the Crown and Anchor Tavern. Written and recited by*

WILLIAM-THOMAS FITZ-GERALD, *Esq.*

BLESS'D be the hour when first your gen'rous care [spair!
Bade Learning hope, and Genius not de-
As Spring's soft show'rs refresh the winter'd earth,
And give to Nature renovated birth;
So You at happy intervals appear,
The pledge and promise of a fruitful year.
When warm with hope, in Life's aspiring morn,
The tints of Fancy ev'ry scene adorn;
The glowing landscape charms the Scholar's view,
And Youth believes the fairy prospect true!
But soon Experience proves his eye betray'd,
And all the picture darkens into shade.
The noble fervour of his early days,
His thirst of fame, his love of honest praise;
All that could make his ardent mind aspire,
And kindle fair Ambition's sacred fire!
Like fleeting visions of the heated brain,
Dissolve in Poverty, and end in Pain.
Timid—abash'd—he seeks a Patron's eye—
His modest voice, half stifled with a sigh,
Can ill his complicated sorrows shew,
Or tell the Hist'ry of an Author's woes:
The gift of Eloquence in vain he tries,
Grief in his heart, and Want before his eyes!
Accents on which the charm'd attention hung, [tongue:
Then lose their pow'r, and falter on the
Check'd by cold looks, he hopeless turns away,
And, like the Valley's Lily, shuns the day!
But You shall seek him in his lonely shade,
And, when by all deserted, bring him aid;
Raise to bright hopes, and stimulate to fame,
The Bard who else had died without a name.
Unseen you bless—and what you nobly give
Assists the press, and bids its votaries live:
Let no cold policy your aid withhold,
Because some prostitutes that press for gold;
Some Proteus writers, varying with the hour, [Pow'r!
The tools of Faction, or the slaves of
Whose venal pens Corruption still may buy,
To hide the truth, and propagate the lie!
For, though the letter'd garden may disclose
The nightshade mingled with the fragrant rose,
Shall we the rich and free parterre destroy,
Because some poison grows, some weeds annoy?
And, while we thus a rude reform pursue,
Root up the evil, and the blessing too!
No! though the press its liberty abuse,
The Patriot never will his hand refuse,
To guard it as fair Freedom's firmest base,
His country's boast, security, and grace!
Unfetter'd, 'tis beneficent to men, [pen:
For, those who mock the sword still fear the
And, though the pencil faithfully may trace
The hideous outlines of a Tyrant's face,
In stronger lines, the Muse, more unconfin'd,
Can draw the blacker features of his mind.
Despotic, cruel, insolent, and vain, [Pain;
With boundless pow'r, he lives the Slave of
Behold his sword o'er half the world extend, [friend!
Millions of slaves he has, but not one
Though Nations groan beneath his iron sway,
Doom'd, in his turn, to suffer and obey,
He feels th' Usurper's fate within his breast,
And, while oppressing, is himself oppress;
No sweet domestic joys his heart can feel,
Who dreads in ev'ry hand th' Assassin's steel;
Whose ever-jealous and tormented soul
Fears secret poison in the friendly bowl;
And turns the cup of joy to bitt'rest gall,
Deceiv'd, deceiving, and mistrusting ALL!
On Beauty's breast his head ne'er found repose,
That charm celestial for all human woes!
Bless'd pillow! where the wretched find relief [grief.
From Fortune's frowns, and ev'ry worldly
No balmy Sleep attends his bed of Care—
But Dreams of Death, and Visions of Despair, [there!
Keep nightly watch, and dreadful vigils
For 'tis decreed, by Heav'n's eternal laws,
That Tyrants shall endure the Woes they cause;
And, in the Tortures of a guilty mind,
Partake the curse they bring upon Mankind!
Th' historic Sage, deploring Europe's groan,
Oppress'd with facts, will pause, and sigh-ing own, [CRIMES,
THAT SYLLA'S CRUELTIES, AND NERO'S
BUT FAINTLY PAINT THE MONSTER OF OUR TIMES!
Then will he turn, to calm his harrass'd mind, [mankind;
From those who curs'd to those who bless'd
From Power usurp'd to that which firmly stood
On the broad basis of the Public Good;
And Britain's Sovereign, in his faithful page,
Shall shine the bright example of the age!
In Virtue's cause he shall resume his pen,
To paint the best of Monarchs and of Men,
In one strong line, all other praise above,
A PRINCE ENTHRON'D UPON HIS PEOPLE'S LOVE*!
Thus shall the Press co-operate with Law,
The Good to vindicate, the Bad to awe!
AND NATIONS YET UNBORN SHALL READ AND OWN
THAT FREEDOM'S BULWARK IS THE BRITISH THRONE!

* This line is taken from the Author's Prologue to "The Widow of Malabar," written in 1790.

VERSES

VERSES *written for the Anniversary of the* LITERARY FUND, April 12, 1804.
By the Rev. HENRY KETT, *B. D. Author of the Elements of General Knowledge, &c.*

THE Muse with rapture hails this glorious day,
When British Tars from Gallia tore away
Her naval spoils, and all the Western main
Confess'd our Albion's more extended reign; [Fame
When, with her loudest trump, exulting
From shore to shore proclaim'd her RODNEY'S name.
Nor less the Muse's joy around to cast
Her ardent eyes, and view this classic feast,
Grac'd by all those whom love of Genius fires, [spires;
Whom Taste refines, and Sympathy in-
Who not to selfish joys resign the soul,
Or drown reflection in the flowing bowl;
But think, as round his gifts gay Bacchus pours,
What cause ennobles these convivial hours.
With age and want oppress'd the Author lies, [eyes;
While mists of death are hovering round his
What though the efforts of his heaven-born mind
Conspire to polish and instruct mankind;
What though his fame will reach to distant climes, [times;
And wing her flight to gladden future
Yet sinks in agony his breaking heart,
As from his last embrace his children part,
Through the wide world condemn'd forlorn to go,
Victims to indigence, and every woe.
Avert such ills, avert them all who hear
The fate of Genius with a starting tear!
Facetious *Butler!* hard thy doom, to prove
No other portion of gay Charles's love
Than empty praise! ungrateful he deny'd
E'en the cold tomb a stranger's care supply'd. [page
And mighty *Johnson*, whose instructive
Will live the wonder of each future age,
Condemn'd to labour for the palling day,
Could hardly chase the fiends of Want away.
And who is he, the sad-neglected Youth,
Who, fir'd with glory, spurn'd at sacred Truth?
Saw in bright visions Æla's spirit rise,
Soaring from Bristol's minster to the skies?
'Tis *Chatterton*—ah, see! the bowl he drains, [veins;
Quick shoots the subtle poison through his
View him indignant break his tuneful lyre,
"And in the frenzy of Despair expire."
Such ills at least to sooth, if not to cure,
To prompt neglected Genius to endure
Misfortune's scourge, we quit fair Isis' stream,
Where Sages meditate, and Poets dream;
Where patient *Wallis* rais'd his glass on high,
To explore the wonders of a starry sky:
Where *Locke* escap'd the Schoolmen's strict controul,
Illum'd the dark recesses of the soul:
Where *Warton*, hid in Pope's yew-mantled grove *,
His flowery garlands of gay Fancy wove,
Sacred to Isis and to Chatham's praise;
Or, emulous of Pindar's glowing lays,
Struck with a rapid touch the Æolian string,
And hail'd with annual strains Britannia's DARLING KING.
Oxford with joy enrolls a SEYMOUR'S name, [Fame;
There gallant MOIRA learn'd the road to
MOIRA! fair Albion's and fair Erin's pride,
Whose sword protects us, and whose counsels guide;
Deep felt within whose hospitable breast
That best delight—to succour the distrest.
Witness, O Donington, thy splendid seat!
Of Gallic Exiles the belov'd retreat,
Where social glee their sense of pain beguiles, [smiles.
And tears of sorrow lose themselves in
But not to mansions where the Noble dwell, [cell,
The haunts of Commerce, or the Scholar's
Is Charity confin'd; her ample sway
Shines universal as the orb of day.
E'en on the distant India's burning coast
No tear of British sympathy is lost;
To letter'd Merit, pining in the shade,
The generous Patrons waft their ready aid,
With us—with great Augusta's sons they join, [shrine;
To lay their offerings at fair Learning's
Though various streams swell Bounty's rising tides, [guides.
One zeal inflames us, and one motive
Thus when proud Gallia's Despot threats to pour
His plundering legions on Britannia's shore;
Assembled Patriots rally round the throne,
Assert their Monarch's rights, and guard their own: [home,
At Glory's call they leave their native
And only fear their foes will never come:
From Orkney's isles to Cornwall's rocky coast, [MARTIAL HOST.
ONE HEART, ONE SOUL, INSPIRES THE

SONNET, TO A YOUNG LADY.

WHILE Downshire's blooming shades among
Fair G——e wakes the warbling lyre,
With Siren sweetness, Sapphic fire,
The Loves and Graces round her throng,
Delighted Taste approves the song,
And Sylvan Deities admire.
Sing on, sweet Nymph! the varied strain,
As various themes thy Muse inspire:
Now soothe the troubled breast of Pain,
Now fan the flame of chaste Desire;
Hope's flowery prospects now display,
Support meek Pity's gentle reign,
The hideous form of Vice portray—
And proselytes to Virtue gain. HAFIZ.

* Sir Thomas Pope was the founder of Trinity college, Oxford.

STANZAS

STANZAS

To the Memory of Lieut. WILLIAM BOYD, *Son of the Rev.* HENRY BOYD, *of* Ballyfryland, *who lately died of a Fever in the* Weft Indies, *occafioned by extraordinary Exertion in the Attack and Demolition of a Fort belonging to the Enemy in the Iſland of* Martinique.

WHEN, by ſome unexpected ſtroke,
Fate blaſts the flow'r of Youth ſo fair;
When Friendſhip's link is rudely broke,
And Hope's fond viſion melts to air;
The Muſe, alive to Sorrow's plaintive tones,
Shares Pity's pang, Affection's ſuffering owns.

Yes, gallant Youth! 'twas thine to ſink
Beneath Diſeaſe's tiger ſpring,
When Valour over Danger's brink
Had borne thee ſafe on Conqueſt's wing!
Thy arm had triumph'd o'er thy Country's foe,
When the fierce fever ſeiz'd, and laid her Champion low.

But in the records of the brave,
Thy memory, WILLIAM! long ſhall bloom:
Though Fate, beyond yon Weſtern wave,
Far diſtant fix'd thy early doom,
Still ſhall thy name to Freedom's train be dear,
And Loyalty and Love embalm it with a tear.

Dreſure. HAFIZ.

ON VIRTUE.

HAPPY the man whoſe boſom glows
Freſh deeds of mercy to diſcloſe,
Itſelf a ſure reward;
Conſtant his actions I inſpect,
And with a bounteous hand direct,
From Vice, a ſtedfaſt guard.

O'er all the Paſſions I preſide,
And with deſpotic ſceptre ride
Triumphant in the breaſt;
E'en dire Revenge I can controul,
The inmate of a troubl'd ſoul,
And foe to Peace and Reſt.

Again, when Terror fills the heart,
'Tis I alone can eaſe impart,
And ſooth the ruffl'd tide;
Life's tempeſts ſafely I defy,
And in ſecurity deſcry
The fatal end of Pride.

In vain ſhall Ophir's mountains glow,
Or Ida's ſpicy foreſts blow,
To deck thy ſtately rooms,
If from my influence conceal'd;
My grace, in Poverty reveal'd,
A fairer bloſſom blooms.

The pooreſt ſlave, with chains oppreſt,
If by my ſaving preſence bleſt,
Should happier far be deem'd
Than he on whoſe elated mind,
To wealth or riches more inclin'd,
My radiance never beam'd.

If, to my peaceful courſe inur'd,
A ſafer guardian you've procur'd,
Through all the cares of life,
Than futile Wealth, or haughty Power,
The empty pageant of an hour,
And ſource of feud and ſtrife;

Secure of future bliſs and joy,
No preſent ſuff'rings ſhould deſtroy
Or ſhake your firm belief;
Though pallid Death itſelf attend,
And all its ſilent horrors blend,
Still Faith affords relief.

And, when the moment is arriv'd,
The mortal frame, of ſenſe depriv'd,
Muſt quit the panting breath,
Firmly you'll meet that awful ſtate,
With patience which ſhall ſtill await,
To blunt the ſting of Death.

SONNET

ON THE DEATH OF A LORY.

ADIEU, my dear Lory, adieu!
No longer with mimick and play,
And innocent prattle, may you
Beguile a dull hour of my day.

No more wilt thou feed from my hand;
Or fed, and with fulneſs oppreſt,
Half aſleep on my ſhoulder wilt ſtand,
Or ſink in my boſom to reſt.

No more, feigning ſleep as I 'm laid,
Thy whiſpers of love ſhall I hear;
No more thy ſo ſoft ſerenade,
"Pretty dear! pretty dear! pretty dear!"

'Twas a dream, I would fondly ſuppoſe;
Cruel Death could not ſeize upon you:
I awoke—but, alas! when I roſe,
I found my ſad viſion was true.

* I awoke ere the moment of death,
And mournfully low did I hear
The call of thy laſt dying breath,
"Pretty dear! pretty dear! pretty dear!"

If, haply, thy ſpirit ſhould roam
Acroſs the wide Indian ſea;
Be it happy—more happy at home,
Than erſt an exotick with me.

At home ſweeter fruits it may find;
At home more congenial heat:
A miſtreſs ſo conſtant and kind,
Ah! where will the wanderer meet?

Adieu, my dear Lory, adieu!
But tell all the birds of your grove,
No other will charm me like you;
No other like you ſhall I love.

INSCRIPTION *for the Back-ground of the Cage.*

"OH pretty Lory! pretty dear!"
Was—all this bird could utter clear:
And theſe, you think, might only be
The words of lying Vanity.
Theſe relicks of her beauty view,
And own that all ſhe ſaid was true!

* She died in the middle of the night, when dreams are ſaid to be true.

ON THE SPARTANS WHO FELL AT THERMOPYLÆ.

(From the GREEK *of* SIMONIDES.)

THE Patriots' early doom was bleſt,
Who fell, by Perſia's hate oppreſt;
And holy is their tomb:
While Memory laſts it ſhall remain,
The reverence of an altar gain,
And brave Oblivion's gloom.

Decay their honours ſtill ſhall ſpare,
And Time, that all things does impair;
Nor Sorrow weep their fall:
But Greece with pride her glories tell,
That here her deareſt children fell,
Obedient to her call. H. P. I.

IMPROMPTU,

On reading his VERSES TO A FRIEND, *in* THE POETICAL REGISTER, 1802.

TO JOHN OGILVIE, D. D.
*the Author of "*BRITANNIA,*" an Epic Poem lately publiſhed, and of many other Productions that will appeal to Poſterity for that Standard of Fame which has not yet been awarded them*.*

OFRAUGHT with ev'ry grace that charms,
In glowing verſe or moral page,
Thou, OGILVIE, whom Life's alarms
Impreſs not, in thy lively age;

—Whom half a century in vain
Has heard the woodland choirs among
Breathe, awful, the aſpiring ſtrain,
Or ſweetly wake the rural ſong:

O could I bend my wand'ring feet
Once more where winds the claſſic *Dee!*
O could I, in thy ſtill retreat,
Offer my friendly vows to thee!

He feels not more extatic pleaſure
Than would my grateful heart attain,
Who, long in ſearch of foreign treaſure,
Views his own native hill's again.

But Fate forbids—(ah wayward Fate!)
Each wiſh that moſt my ſoul deſires;
Yet anxious leads me on till, late,
Hope wearies, ſickens, and expires.

Yet, OGILVIE! I yet ſhall hear,
With extacy, th' immortal tale,
That to poſterity ſhall bear
Thy name beyond Life's narrow pale!

And, if I be not giv'n to ſhare
One intellectual hour of thine,
To hail thy Muſe remote from care,
To mark thy ſetting glories ſhine;

O, I ſhall bear remembrance ſweet
Of all thy varied, glowing lays;
And pant till, with devotion meet,
Bright Fancy wreaths thy laſting bays! S.

* Dr. Ogilvie is the miniſter of Midmar, in Kincardineſhire, North Britain. His firſt literary work was publiſhed in 1758. A Paraphraſe of the CXLVIIIth Pſalm, written by him at the age of 16, is infinitely ſuperior to any ſimilar production in our language.

ON THE DEATH OF MR. J. TAUNTON, OF EXETER.

BY A FRIEND.

"Alas! I feel I am no actor here*."

ACCEPT the tribute of a friendly line;
Accept the ſorrows of a breaſt like mine;
To thee in life united and conjoin'd
By equal ſtudies and an equal mind.

The warm emotions of a heart ſincere
To thy worth, TAUNTON, pay a fruitleſs tear:
To worth, whoſe beams of milder virtue ſhone;
To worth, though early yet too little known.

Farewell, dear friend! Snatch'd in thy youthful days,
When rip'ning Manhood pants for active praiſe,
And Virtues muſt in ſilence and retreat
Diſplay their luſtre to be good and great.

Farewell!—When wiſhes are enlarg'd by hope,
And expectations take a wider ſcope,
Thou go'ſt: while tears bedew thy parents' eyes,
And ſoft Affection vents her grief in ſighs.

Farewell!—Thou leav'ſt me grov'ling here below,
To feel thy loſs—in anguiſh and in woe;
For thou art fix'd upon a happier ſhore,
Where ev'ry eye is dry'd, and pain's no more.

Farewell!—Obedient to what ſickneſs gave,
To ſink with pious firmneſs in the grave,
Thou didſt direct thy bark, with ſails unfurl'd,
To reach the haven of a better world!

Farewell!—Since Fate has 'reft me of my friend,
Be mine like him to meet my latter end:
Like him, with manly courage to ſuſtain
The ſev'reſt agonies of burning pain.

Farewell!—Since paſt th' irrevocable doom,
'Tis mine, with pleaſing, melancholy gloom,
To cheriſh grief, and ſee, in fancy near,
Moments now gone, for ever, ever dear.

Farewell!—What time we join'd in ſocial talk,
And winding *Ex* beheld our ev'ning walk;
What time we conn'd each Greek and Roman page,
And hail'd the labours of a better age.

Farewell!—Perhaps, reclining from the ſkies,
Thou liſt'neſt now with pity to my ſighs;
Or griev'ſt to ſee me, being of a day,
Extremes of ſorrow and of joy diſplay.

Farewell!—Now thou art 'ſcap'd from anxious woes,
From diſappointments that all long life knows,
Ere fury paſſions in thy breaſt began,
That ſtrive with Virtue and diſhonour Man.

* Prologue ſpoken by Mr. Holland, ſoon after the death of Quin and Cibber.

Farewell!—

Farewell!—Pure, blameleſs, to thy lateſt breath,
'Scap'd from temptations by an early death;
Kind Heav'n recalls thee from thy ſtation here,
Nor lets thee ſlip in Virtue's bright career.

Farewell!—Time bids the fleeting moments roll,
To cruſh the fetters of th' imprifon'd ſoul:
For, ſickneſs hangs o'er my devoted head,
And ſoon will make me number'd with the dead.

Farewell!—Though chain'd on earth, my wounded heart [part;
Shall ne'er with thy belov'd remembrance
Till *death* ſhall waft me to thy bleſt abode,
And link my kindred ſoul to thine with God. EDWARD D—LL.

AN ENIGMA.

TELL me, Ladies, who am I,
For you know my wond'rous ſkill;
Pleaſing ſource of melody,
Airy, blithe, and volatile.

Eine and gloſſy are my e'en,
Fair and dimply is my cheek;
Laurel-wreaths my hair entwine,
Muſick warbles when I ſpeak.

Softly ſteals the foot of Time,
Softly breathes the Weſtern air,
Soft the gentle Poet's rhyme,
But more ſoft my whiſpers are.

When a Royal Beauty bled,
Tears of ſorrow ſwell'd my eye,
Thoſe were tears to Virtue ſhed,
Tears of ſenſibility.

Liſt, ye Fair, before we part:
Though like Cupid I 'm a boy,
Death without me has no dart,
Life without me has no joy.

THE ANSWER.

THOUGH thus to rhyme I ſeldom try,
Though I in verſe have little ſkill,
I love the ſource of melody,
My beauty's beſt attendant ſtill.

You give the brightneſs to my e'en,
Your dimples play upon my cheek;
And when without you I am ſeen,
No beau will liſten if I ſpeak.

And ſoon, alas! the foot of Time
Will ſteal from me your blooming air;
And ſoon the gentle Poet's rhyme
Will ceaſe to praiſe my face ſo fair.

Yet ſtill, when Youth and Beauty die
(Though theſe ſweet charms I boaſt no more),
A tear will tremble in my eye,
I oft ſhall weep their ſorrows o'er.

And though, dear Youth, from thee I part,
A feeling heart may ſtill be mine;
Till Death tranſfix me with his dart,
This pleaſing joy I 'll ne'er reſign.

BRIDGET.

ON SEEING MISS BROCKHOPP MARRIED TO LIEUTENANT-COLONEL HORSFORD.

WHEN at the ALTAR MARYANNE was ſeen, [mien,
With CHASTE deportment and MAJESTIC
Such NATIVE beauty and unrival'd GRACE
Mov'd in her form, and TRIUMPH'D in her face, decide
As charm'd each HEART! yet no one could
If VENUS or MINERVA were the BRIDE!

MARIA.

HENRICUS AD OCCIDENTALIS INDIÆ BELLUM NAVIGATURUS MARIAM SIC ALLOQUITUR.

HENRICUS MARIÆ.

DUM natis occiduas abitura jubetur ad oras, [grat:
Qua nimium Soli terra propinqua fla-
Tollit arenoſas dum turbidus Æolus undas,
Et madet aſſiduo cymba agitata ſalo;
Arcent ſolicitæ te nulla pericula menti,
Luminibus nunquam diſtat imago tui.—
Non mihi cura ſoli quod læta Britannia jactat, [ror;
Non orbis linquens gaudia cuncta, que-
Non mea formidat terræ mens firma calorem,
Ne ſubito febris funere membra cremet;
Et non barbaricis horreſco occurrere turmis,
Nec terret gladius, machinave ulla necis;
Te ſolam doleo: doleo diſcedere, quando
Fundere te gemitum mens mihi fida refert. [oris
Sed cum rex jubeat: patriæ et vox avocet
Nativis, queis pax regnat, et alma quies.
Mitte gravem gemitum quem pectore ducis ab imo, [genam—
Ne pulchram irroret lachryma crebra
Menti aderis—quatiant ſeu pinum flamina, ſive
Tranquilla albentes impleat aura ſinus.
Littoribus, quando fulgentibus induor armis,
Agmina cum clangens buccina ad arma ciet, [pillos
Tunc procul a turbâ ſervant qua vitrea cauſa
Specto, qua vultûs dulcis imago latet.
Tunc recreat laſſas animoſa fiducia vires,
Accipiunt robur languidâ membra novum.
Si forſan ſubito lacerat vulnera ſternunt
Pectore ſanguineo debile corpus humi,
Mente Maria venit medicamina ſuavia ſpargens,
Atque fovens tenero tempora feſſa ſinu.
Si moriar lacrymâ plorabit fata fideli,
Ornabit ſolum lugubris urna nemus.
Sed procul hæc—celerat navis per cærula curſum,
Miratur noſtras increpitatque moras.
Brachia mox repetam ſpoliis oneratus opimis,
Me paulùm teneas pectore, cara, vale.

J. H. PUGH.

Chriſt's College, Cambridge,
July 27, 1796.

PRO-

H. OF LORDS.

March 5.

On a motion for the commitment of the Irish Bank Reſtriction Bill, Lord *King* regretted the apparent permanency of the meaſure, recapitulated his former arguments, and contended that it was a ſcheme pregnant with miſchief.

Lord *Grenville* alſo cenſured at great length the continuance of the reſtriction, and aſcribed the ſcarcity of ſpecie ſolely to the increaſe of paper.

Lord *Hawkeſbury* made ſome remarks in favour of the Bill, which was ordered to be committed.

In the Commons, the ſame day, the Mutiny Bill was paſſed.

In conſequence of a queſtion from Mr. *Weſtern*, on the ſubject of malt and beer, the *Chancellor of the Exchequer* ſaid, it was not the intention of Government to increaſe the duties on malt, or to make any reduction of the duties on beer.

March 6.

On a motion for the recommittal of the Volunteer Bill, a great variety of amendments were propoſed, and agreed to; the moſt prominent of which were, for altering an expreſſion in one of the exemption clauſes to 24 days ſervice within the year, inſtead of ſtating the periods; and another was, to inſtruct the Lords Lieutenants, &c. to apportion the quotas of men to be raiſed within the diſtrict, inſtead of drawing off the population and then admitting of exemptions. Theſe propoſitions were made by Mr. *Pitt*; and it was agreed to diſcuſs them on the next report.

In the courſe of the converſation, Mr. Secretary *Yorke* obſerved, that any Volunteer who ſerved till the end of the war was meant to be ſecured from any ballot which might then take place.

Many other amendments were propoſed, principally relative to the wording of different clauſes; in the courſe of which, a great number of members delivered their opinions, particularly Meſſrs. *Pitt*, *Fox*, *Yorke*, *Bragge*, the *Chancellor of the Exchequer*, and General *Tarleton*; and at 12 o'clock progreſs was reported.

March 7.

The Ilcheſter Committee reported, that C. Brooke, eſq. was duly elected; that Sir W. Manners, J. Manners, eſq. and W. Webb, eſq. were not duly elected; and that Sir W. Manners, and W. Webb, eſq. had been guilty of bribery.

Sir *J. Wrottesley* wiſhed that the inſurrection in Ireland ſhould now undergo a full diſcuſſion. As he was only for inquiry and inveſtigation, he ſhould but briefly ſtate the particulars, which he did, from the arrival of Emmett from the Continent to the exploſion of the inſurrection; and obſerved, that the diſcovery of 8000 pikes and 34,000 ball cartridges ought to have put Government on their guard. Such, he added, had been the want of information by the Government, that its Secretary would not even credit the reports of an intended inſurrection. Previous to its taking place, Ireland had been repreſented as in a ſtate of tranquillity; there was no ſuſpenſion of the Habeas Corpus Act; conſequently the whole reſponſibility attached to the civil authority, and not to the military. If, however, there was any ground for blaming the conduct of the Commander, it ought to be brought forward; the publick had a claim to know the truth; it was that which he demanded, and he pledged himſelf to produce a ſcene of weakneſs and indeciſion far beyond what any one could imagine. Having proceeded to argue that the inſurrection was of a very extenſive nature, and threatened the deſtruction of the Iriſh Government, he concluded by moving, "that the Houſe ſhould reſolve itſelf into a Committee, to inquire into the conduct of the Government of Ireland, relative to the inſurrection on the 23d of July, and its previous conduct relative to the ſame."

Lord *Caſtlereagh*, at a conſiderable length, oppoſed the inquiry, on the ground of it being unfair to inſtitute it whilſt Lord Hardwicke maintained his ſituation, and was wholly occupied with the affairs of Government. He contended that the inſurrection was limited in its means and actions, and inſiſted that the Iriſh Government had had recourſe to proper meaſures of precaution.

Mr. *Canning* took an opportunity, in detailing the hiſtory of the inſurrection, to expreſs his indignation at the publication of a certain correſpondence between two Noblemen.

General *Tarleton* inſiſted that the Government had been completely taken by ſurprize, inſomuch ſo, that two General Officers would have been either killed or taken, were it not for the knowledge one had of the ways of the country, and that the other poſſeſſed a good pair of heels.

Mr. *Fox* entered into an able defence of the conduct of the General, the object of which was, to ſhew that the admiſſion of his character being unimpeachable was a proof that the other party was blameable.

Mr. *Windham* ſtrenuouſly ſupported the motion, as did Meſſrs. *Dent* and *Calcraft*.

The Houſe divided at four in the morning, when there were, Ayes 82, Noes 172.

Earl

H. OF LORDS.

March 9.

Earl *Fitzwilliam* reſumed the ſubject of his Majeſty's illneſs; and expreſſed the neceſſity of removing all doubts as to his ability to exerciſe his functions.

The *Lord Chancellor* aſſured the Earl, that in ſo delicate a meaſure he had proceeded with all poſſible caution: he had had an interview with his Majeſty; and the reſult of the converſation was ſuch as to juſtify him in declaring the Royal Aſſent to be given to the Bills mentioned in the Commiſſion.

The aſſent was then given to the Army and Marine Mutiny, the Iriſh Bank reſtriction, the London Port Improvement, the Scotch Bankrupt Law, the Portugal Corn Indemnity, and Duke of York's Eſtate, Bills.

In the Commons, the ſame day, in a Committee on the Iriſh Revenue Acts, a very long converſation took place on the different branches of the Revenue, in which Mr. *Curry* and Mr. *J. Latouche* ſpoke againſt the Duties on Linen, and Oil, and Hops. Several modifications and alterations were ſuggeſted by different members.

March 12.

The *Chancellor of the Exchequer*, in a Committee of Ways and Means, moved "that a ſum not exceeding two millions be raiſed by Exchequer Bills, towards the exigencies of the year." Agreed to.

The *Chancellor of the Exchequer* ſtated, that his Majeſty conſented to the Bill relating to the Iriſh Revenue, as far as his intereſts were concerned.

Mr. *Foſter*, after ſome remarks on the diſadvantages which the Iriſh Traders would experience by certain proviſions of the Bill, moved that the period for the continuance of the taxes ſhould be fixed for the 25th March, 1805. A long converſation enſued, on the ſubject of this amendment, between Mr. *Hutchinſon*, Mr. *Carr*, Sir *J. Newport*, Mr. *G. Ponſonby*, Mr. *Fox*, and the *Chancellor of the Exchequer*; which concluded by Mr. Foſter withdrawing it.

Several amendments were propoſed, in the Volunteer Bill, by the *Secretary at War*, which were agreed to.

H. OF LORDS.

March 13.

On the motion for reading Alderman Boydell's Lottery Bill, the Earl of *Suffolk*, after paying many compliments to that enterpriſing encourager of the Arts, threw out a number of ſevere animadverſions on the ſlovenly and very inferior manner in which engravings are now executed by Britiſh Artiſts; and aſſerted, that in conſequence of ſuch deficiency of ſkill, the Revenue was materially injured, there being now but little demand for our engravings in the foreign markets; though the revenue which aroſe from their exportation was formerly 200,000l. *per annum*.

The *Lord Chancellor*, however, expreſſed his opinion, that the depreciation of Britiſh Works of Art on the Continent was owing to political cauſes.

In the Commons, the ſame day, the Iriſh Malt Duty Bill was renewed for one year.

The Committee on the Iriſh Duties came to the Reſolution, that the Act ſhould continue in force till the 25th March, 1805.

March 14.

Mr. *Crewe* moved for papers on which to ground an enquiry relative to the late proceedings in Ceylon. He took a view of the tranſactions in that colony from the year 1795, when it came into our poſſeſſion, till the late unfortunate occurrence; and, in the courſe of this ſtatement, he condemned the object which gave riſe to the preſent war in that iſland, the particulars of which have long been before the publick. As an inſtance of the incapacity of the Government in that territory, he alluded to the impolicy of ſending our ſmall force to a diſtance in the woody and mountainous interior, where their numbers were greatly diminiſhed by the unhealthineſs of the climate; and cenſured them for intriguing at the Court of Candy, and dethroning the legal Monarch, inſtead of recalling and concentrating our troops. He alſo aſſerted, that the number of exaſperated Candians, who ſurrounded and maſſacred the remains of our force, was upwards of 10,000. Adverting to the project of ſending out two regiments, he aſked whether the Houſe would permit ſuch a proceeding without inquiring into the object of their ſervice, and adviſed them to conſider the example of the Dutch, who, in 1764, had twice penetrated and taken Candy; but at laſt 400 of their beſt troops were maſſacred. He then concluded with moving for "Copies of the Proclamations, &c. iſſued by the Governor of Ceylon;" and gave notice of other motions ariſing out of the firſt.

Lord *Caſtlereagh* acknowledged that the Houſe had a right to the information required; but he ſhould move the previous queſtion, on the ground that it was improper to expoſe the weak ſtate of the garriſon of the iſland. He had, however, prepared a motion, inſtead of that in queſtion, and which would be ſimply for "copies of Papers from the Hon. E. North, relative to the war with the King of Candy."

Some brief remarks on the ſubject were then made by Meſſrs. *Fox*, *Johnſtone*, *Wallace*, General *Maitland*, Sir *W. Geary*, and Lord *H. Petty*, when the Houſe divided,—for the previous queſtion 70;—for the original

original motion of Mr. Crevey, 47.

Mr. *Francis* moved for all papers relative to the war with the Mahrattas; but withdrew his motion at the requeſt of Lord *Caſtlereagh*.

March 15.

Mr. *Pitt* introduced his motion on the Naval Defence of the Country, by obſerving he had every reaſon to conclude that moſt of the information he wiſhed to obtain would meet with no objection. His firſt motion was, for an account, ſhewing the number of ſhips of the line, 50 gun-ſhips, frigates, ſloops, gun-boats, bomb-ſhips, hired armed ſloops and cutters, in commiſſion, from the 1ſt Sept. 1793, to the 1ſt Sept. 1801, and from the year 1801 to Sept. 1803, diſtinguiſhing how many armed ſloops and floating batteries. He believed it would be found, that the ſpecies of force to meet the threatened invaſion was very inferior, in point of number and force at this day, to what it was at a period when the danger was infinitely leſs; and he ſhould prove that the force ought, therefore, to be greater. At the commencement of the preſent war, the Admiralty thought that our force for acting in ſhallow water wanted addition; but they had not adverſiſed for the building of gun-boats, &c. till the beginning of 1804; and their object was only to obtain an increaſe of 23 gun-veſſels, five in three months, and the remainder in the ſpace of ſix months; and it was a matter of ſurprize to him why theſe meaſures had not been reſorted to many months ago. While the enemy's tranſports had collected under the very eye of our blockading fleet, and when we are told that the invaſion is daily to be expected, he aſked how it was poſſible that Parliament could acquieſce in the notion that a force to meet that of the enemy ſhould be ſuſpended for ſix months? His ſecond motion was, to aſcertain whether the increaſe of gun-boats had not been attempted till the period he had mentioned; and he contraſted this delay with the activity diſplayed at three periods of the laſt war, 1794, 1797, and 1801, when a very conſiderable number of gun-boats had been built in leſs than ten weeks. If the documents ſhould prove what he had aſſerted, they would furniſh grounds for moving an Addreſs to his Majeſty, praying him to direct meaſures to be adopted for uſing additional expedition in completing a proper force to oppoſe the enemy. The next point was, to examine how far our naval ſtrength would require new ſhips, ſuppoſing the war to be of conſiderable duration; and he thought that ſhips of war ſhould be immediately built in the merchants yards, as he had reaſon to conclude we had made leſs progreſs in ſhip-building during the preſent war than when the danger was not ſo imminent. He then, previouſly to ſubmitting his motion, took a view of the number of ſeamen and marines in the beginning of the laſt war, when 16,000 had been augmented to 18,000, and the number increaſed in the firſt year to 76,000; while in the preſent war we ſtarted with a peace eſtabliſhment of 50,000, to which only 36,000 had been added; which ſhewed that in the firſt inſtance the number had been increaſed five-fold, while in the latter it had not been doubled.

Mr. *Tierney* ſaid, he conſidered the proceeding of Mr. Pitt as one of the moſt extraordinary which had ever attracted the notice of Parliament: he conſidered the motion to be only calculated to engender ſuſpicion and deſpondency with regard to the force on which Britons had been accuſtomed to pride themſelves, while the mover had ſet up his own opinion againſt that of the whole of the Admiralty. He then entered at length into a panegyric upon Government, and particularly on the Admiralty; and added, that, if the papers were produced, it would be ſeen that there were 500 ſhips, beſides the irregular force, conſiſting of 90 Trinity-houſe frigates, 173 lighters and craft belonging to the King's yards, 19 Eaſt Indiamen, and a flotilla of veſſels ready to ſail at any time, amounting to 624; making a body of 1596 ſhips collected in twelve months.

Sir *C. Pole* alſo defended the conduct of the Board of Admiralty. He was followed by Admiral *Berkeley*, who was convinced of the neceſſity of the propoſed inveſtigation; and as to the 500 cockle-ſhells which the Miniſter reckoned as a part of our efficient navy, he was confident they were not fit to ſail from one pier to another in our harbours; he was convinced that gun-boats would render the moſt efficient ſervice.

Sir. *Edward Pellew* was ſurpriſed that the Admiral ſhould feel any apprehenſion about the Boulogne flotilla: for his part, he ſhould be glad to know when they meant to come out: whenever this took place, a certain victory might be anticipated.

Mr. *Wilberforce* defended the inveſtigation propoſed by Mr. Pitt; and he conſidered it of the preſent Board of Admiralty to their high and important ſtation: he added, that many naval officers had expreſſed the higheſt diſſatisfaction at the conduct of the Earl.

Mr. *Sheridan* wiſhed to know who were thoſe unexceptionable characters who preſumed to criticiſe the conduct of the Firſt Lord of the Admiralty. He was certain they were only men unemployed, and conſequently diſſatisfied; and as to the motion, he conſidered it as breathing nothing but a ſpirit of faction. He then entered into a general defence of the conduct of Lord St. Vincent, particularly with reſpect to his detection

detection of the frauds at the dock-yards, &c. in which inſtance he conſidered him to be clearing the bottom of the commonwealth from the vermin, filth, and rottenneſs, with which it was left infected by the late Adminiſtration.

Mr. *Fox* ſpoke in terms of approbation of the motion; and was followed by the *Chancellor of the Exchequer*, who obſerved, that the object of Miniſters was not to oppoſe information, but merely to reſtrain unneceſſary proceedings.

Capt. *Markham* ſaid, that the total number of ſeamen and marines employed on the 10th of the preſent month was 98,000: he condemned the practice of building ſhips of war in the merchants yards.

Meſſrs. *Courtnay*, *Burroughs*, and *Fonblanque* ſaid a few words; and at one o'clock the Houſe divided, when there were for the motion, 130;—againſt it, 201—Majority 71. *(To be continued)*

INTELLIGENCE OF IMPORTANCE FROM THE LONDON GAZETTES.

April 28. The Gazette of this night contains the official details of the re-capture of Goree, in two letters from Capt. Dickſon, of his Majeſty's ſhip Inconſtant. The firſt, dated March 15, is directed to Lord Hobart. The ſecond letter, addreſſed to Mr. Marſden, of the ſame date, is as follows.

Sir, I have the honour to acquaint you, for the information of my Lords Commiſſioners of the Admiralty, of the arrival of his Majeſty's ſhip under my command, and the veſſels named in the margin* off the iſland of Goree, on the morning of the 7th March, but, conceiving it poſſible that it might be in the poſſeſſion of the enemy (although Engliſh colours were hoiſted on the citadel, and ſentinels cloathed in red placed on the different batteries), I brought-to with the convoy, and directed Mr. Charles Pickford, my firſt lieutenant, to proceed on ſhore in the cutter, and, if he found it in the hands of the Engliſh, to make the ſignal I eſtabliſhed for that purpoſe. At ſun-ſet, not any ſignal having been made, nor the appearance of the Boat, I came to anchor with the convoy a little out of gun-ſhot; and, deeming it highly neceſſary to gain ſome information with reſpect to the garriſon, I ordered, at 10 o'clock, P M. three boats, manned and armed, under the direction of Mr. Kuncman, midſhipman, to proceed into the harbour, and cut out any of the veſſels he could find, which he did in a gallant manner, by bringing out a ſhip, under a heavy fire from the batteries, which ſunk our cutter, and wounded one man. From her I learned, that the French had been in poſſeſſion of Goree ſince the 18th of January, and that they had 300 black and white troops in the garriſon. On the 8th inſt. at daylight, I weighed and ſtood to the Weſtward of the iſland, to prevent any ſuccours being thrown in by ſea from Senegal, and, on the evening of the ſame day, being determined to attack it, having ordered ſcaling-Ladders to be made for that purpoſe, at nine P. M. anchored, and ordered all the boats of the convoy to be ſent on-board the Inconſtant, and after embarking as many troops as they could poſſibly ſtow, I found they would not carry a ſufficient number to promiſe ſucceſs; I therefore poſtponed the attack until the arrival of one of our convoy, which was in ſight, ſtanding into the Bay, as her three boats could carry from 30 to 40 more men. At daylight on the morning of the 9th inſtant, we were agreeably ſurpriſed by ſeeing the Engliſh colours hoiſted over the French; and ſhortly after I received information from Lieut. Pickford, that the garriſon had capitulated with him. I inſtantly ſtood into the harbour with the convoy; anchored, and diſembarked the troops. Conceiving it of importance that his Majeſty's Miniſters ſhould be made acquainted as ſoon as poſſible with the re-capture of this iſland, I have purchaſed a ſmall brig, and ſent my firſt lieutenant, Mr. Charles Pickford, an intelligent and deſerving officer, to England, who will have the honour to preſent my diſpatches; and I beg leave to recommend him in the ſtrongeſt manner to their Lordſhips' favour. I have appointed Capt. William Murray, ſenior officer of the troops, to be commandant of Goree, till his Majeſty's pleaſure is known; and Mr. William Arnold, maſter's-mate, to be lieutenant of the Inconſtant, vice Pickford, and hope it will meet their Lordſhips' approbation. The moment I can get a ſufficient ſupply of water and proviſions landed, and put the iſland into a proper ſtate of defence, I ſhall proceed, and put their Lordſhips' orders into execution. I cannot conclude my letter without aſſuring their Lordſhips that the greateſt cordiality exiſted between the officers, ſeamen, and ſoldiers; and, had an attack been found neceſſary, from the handſome manner they volunteered their ſervices, I am perſuaded they would have done honour to their country. E. S DICKSON.

[Next follow the articles of capitulation, in which there is nothing particular; and a liſt of the ordnance on the iſland of Goree, when taken poſſeſſion of by the Engliſh.—Admiral Sir J. T. Duckworth, under date Jamaica, March 10, mentions the following captures, &c. to have been made by the ſquadron under his orders, ſince December laſt: a French national ſchooner of 2 guns and 95 men; a privateer of 1 gun; 1 ditto of 2 ſwivels; 2 French merchant ſchooners; 2 Danes, and 2 Americans detained; and an Engliſh ſloop taken.

Admiralty-

* Eagle ſtore-ſhip, Hamilton, Venus, Lynx.

Admiralty-office, May 1. The following letters have been received at this office from Commodore Hood, Commander in Chief at the Leeward iſlands:

Centaur, Diamond-rock, off Martinique, Feb. 6.

Sir, I have the ſatisfaction to acquaint you, for the information of the Lords Commiſſioners of the Admiralty, of the capture of the Corieux French corvette, early in the morning of the 4th inſt. of 16 long French ſix-pounders, and had on board upwards of 100 men when attacked by four boats of the Centaur, containing 60 ſeamen and 12 marines, under the command of Lieut. Robert Carthew Reynolds; ſhe was lying cloſe under Fort Edward at the entrance of the Careenage, Fort Royal harbour, Martinique; he boarded on the quarters in the moſt gallant manner, and was well aided by Lieut. Bettesworth, and Mr. Tracey, my ſecretary, with the other officers and men. The enemy made a warm reſiſtance at the firſt onſet; but the ſuperior valour of this brave officer and his ſupporters drove them forward, where a ſecond ſtand was made, which was carried with equal gallantry; her captain, Cordier, leaped overboard, after receiving two ſabre wounds, and ſaved himſelf, with ſome of the men, in a boat that lay under her bows, and got on ſhore; only one French officer eſcaped being either killed or wounded, and he was below; fortunately this brilliant ſervice was performed with only the incloſed liſt of wounded in the boats. I am ſorry to add, Lieut. Reynolds is of the number, ſeverely, with five wounds: alſo Lieut. Bettesworth and Mr. Tracey, though not ſo ſe.

Sir Evan Nepean, bart SAM HOOD.

Liſt of wounded in the Centaur's boats.—Three officers and ſix ſeamen, one of whom is ſince dead.

In the Corieux.—Forty killed and wounded.

[Here follows a variety of letters addreſſed to Commodore Hood, two from Capt. Nourſe, the firſt announcing the capture of the Harmonie French ſchooner, of 12 guns and 82 men; the ſecond, that of the Recompence, of 10 guns and 70 men.—Capt. Shipley mentions the taking of the Furet French privateer, of four guns and 54 men; and of the Bigou ditto, of ſix guns and 60 men.—Capt. Carr, of the Eclair, of only 10 guns and 60 men, maintained, on the 5th of February, a moſt gallant action againſt the French ſhip Le Grand Decide, of 22 guns, and 220 men. The latter was worſted in the action, but eſcaped in the end by her ſuperior ſailing.—Capt. Bland, of the Heureux, captured, on the 26th of February, the ſchooner Le Flibuſtier, of 14 guns, and 78 men. On the night of the 19th February, Lieut. Compton, and Mr. Robſon, maſter of the ſloop Drake, volunteered the cutting out of three American ſhips, loading in La Trinite, which were taking in cargoes in defiance of the blockade. The enterpriſe failed only through the want of wind. The next morning Lieut. King landed, and ſpiked five pieces of cannon, which commanded the entrance into the fort.—On the 4th of March, the boats of the Blenheim, commanded by Lieut. Furber, made a gallant but unſucceſsful attempt to cut out a French ſchooner lying under St. Pierre. Her cables were cut; it being calm, ſhe ſprung round and grounded. We had, on this occaſion, one ſeaman and two marines killed, and five officers and fourteen others wounded. The ſloop Fort-Diamond cut out the ſchooner, Moſambique, though the latter was attached by a chain, of which 20 feet were hanging to her ſtern when brought away. All theſe attacks, it appears, were conducted in the true ſpirit of Britiſh gallantry.]

(To be continued.)

For the following truly animated and heroic letter, dated Scarpan, April 1804, *we are indebted to the happy Father who received it from a gallant Son.*

"My ever deareſt Friend,—I am on my way to the Nore, after ſix days of ſevere, but unrepented fatigue, and have *ſixty Dutch priſoners* on-board: we are accompanied by the *Atalanta*, a Dutch *war brig of ſixteen guns*, prize to *us*. I was ordered on the 28th to reconnoitre at Vlie, and perceived a couple of the enemy's brigs at anchor in the roads. Deſpairing to reach them with *my ſhip*, on account of the ſhoals that ſurrounded the entrance, I determined upon a *daſh* at the outermoſt one *in the boats*, if a good opportunity could be made, or found. It came unſolicited March 31. Preparing to embark, we accidentally were joined by the *Beaver ſloop*, who offered us *her* boats to act in concert with *ours*. We accepted the reinforcement, under an impreſſion, that it would ſpare lives on both ſides, and would ſhorten the conteſt. At half paſt nine in the evening, we began the enterprize in three boats from "*Scorpio*," and in two from the *Beaver*. Captain Pelly (a very intelligent and ſpirited officer) did me the honor to ſerve under me as a *volunteer* in one of his boats. We had near *ſixty men*, including officers, headed by your humble ſervant in the foremoſt boat. As we rowed with the flood, we arrived along-ſide the enemy at half paſt eleven. I had the *good fortune*, or (as by ſome it has been conſidered) the *honour*, to be the firſt man who boarded *her*. She was prepared for us, with *board-nettings* up and with all the other cuſtomary implements of defence. But the noiſe and the alarm, &c. ſo intimidated her crew, that many of them ran below in a panic, leaving to us the painful duty of combating thoſe whom we reſpected the moſt. The decks were ſlippery in conſequence of rain, ſo that grappling with my firſt oppo-

nent,

nent, a mate of the watch, I fell, but recovered my poſition,—fought him upon equal terms,—and killed him. I then engaged the captain, as brave a man as any ſervice ever boaſted; he had almoſt killed one of my ſeamen. To my ſhame be it ſpoken, he *diſarmed me*, and was on the point of *killing me*, when a ſeaman of mine came up, reſcued me, at the peril of his own life,—and enabled me to recover my ſword. At this time all the men were come from the boats, and were in poſſeſſion of the deck. Two were going to fall upon the captain at once. I ran up—held them back,—and then adjured him to *accept quarter*. With inflexible heroiſm he diſdained the gift,—kept us at bay, and compelled us to kill him—he fell, covered with honourable wounds. The veſſel was ours, and we ſecured the hatches, which, headed by a lieutenant, who has received a deſperate wound, they attempted repeatedly to force. Thus far we had been fortunate;—but we had *another enemy* to fight; it was the *element*. A ſodden gale, and ſhifted againſt us, impeded all the efforts we could make. But, as we had made the capture, we determined at all events to ſuſtain it, or to periſh. We made the Dutch below ſurrender—put forty of them into their *own* irons,—and ſtationed *our* men to *their* guns; brought the powder up, and made all the neceſſary arrangements to attack *the other brig*. But as the day broke, and without abatement of the wind, ſhe was off, at ſuch a diſtance, and in ſuch a poſition, that we had no chance to reach her. In this extremity of peril we remained eight and forty hours. Two of the boats had broke a-drift from us; two had ſwampt alongſide. The wind ſhifted again, and we made a puſh to extricate ourſelves, but found the navigation ſo difficult, that it required the intenſe labour of *three* days to accompliſh it. We carried the point at laſt, and were commended by *the Admiral* for our perſeverance. You will ſee in the *Gazette* my letter to *him*. I aimed at *modeſty*, and am a little afraid that in the purſuit of this object I may have left material facts a little too indefinite, if not obſcure. The *Atalante's* captain and four others were killed; eleven are wounded, and ſo dreadfully that our ſurgeon thinks every one of them will die. To the end of my exiſtence I ſhall regret the captain—he was *a perfect hero*; and, if his crew had been like him, critical indeed would have been our peril. The *Atalante* is much larger than my veſſel; and ſhe mounted 16 long twelve pounders: we have not a ſingle *brig* that is equal to that *calibre*. Her intended complement was 200 men;—but ſhe had only 76 on-board. I expect your *joy* by the return of the poſt.

P. S. In two days after the Captain's death, he was buried with all the *naval honours* in my power to beſtow upon him; during the ceremony of his interment, the Engliſh colours diſappeared, and the Dutch were hoiſted in their place. All the Dutch officers were liberated—one of them pronounced an *eloge* on the hero they had loſt—and we fired three volleys over him as he deſcended into the deep.

Ever affectionately, and gratefully yours,
GEO. N. HARDINGE.

PRESENTATION OF COLOURS TO LOYAL LONDON VOLUNTEERS.

May 18. At eight o'clock this morning the different Regiments repaired to the places appointed for their embarkation, which was thus arranged: In the firſt boats, the Commander and Field Officers, Adjutants excepted. 2d, The band. 3d, The Regiment. 4th, The Adjutant and Quarter Maſter. After the embarkation, ſome of the boats having to paſs through London-bridge, it was ten o'clock before they all reached the place of rendezvous off the Tower. Preciſely at a quarter before 9 o'clock, the Earl of Harrington arrived at the Manſion-houſe, accompanied by Lady Harrington, Lord Peterſham, and Lady Anne Maria Stanhope, and his Staff. About the ſame time arrived the Sheriffs of London. The whole party immediately ſet off to the Tower ſtairs, in order of proceſſion as they arrived, preceded by the Lord Mayor's carriage and ſix horſes, in which were his family. Having reached the water-ſide, the Earl of Harrington and the Lord Mayor alighted, and repaired to the Governor's of the Tower, where they met his Royal Highneſs the Duke of York, and his four Aides-de-Camp, with whom they returned, and embarked immediately, together with the reſt of their party, under a Royal ſalute from the Tower, and proceeded without further delay, accompanied by the Committee's barge for the day, and the Lord Nelſon barge, in which were ſeveral perſons of diſtinction. As this part of the flotilla moved along, they were preceded and followed by ſome hundreds of boats, many of which were elegantly decorated. An equal number ſtill remained with the River Fencible boats, containing the Volunteer Regiments, which was attended with a happy effect: for, had the whole of the flotilla moved off together, the attraction would have been confined to one ſpot, and the river would have been blocked up from the immenſe number of boats. The ſhores on each ſide of the river were crowded with people. The tops of the houſes were covered; nor was there a ſpot in the whole diſtance to Greenwich unoccupied. The ſhips in the river vied with each other on the occaſion, in their fanciful decorations. All the way as the flotilla paſſed, it was ſaluted with inceſſant diſcharges from temporary batteries on ſhore, and the ſhips in the river. The whole of the buſineſs on the river

river was conducted with the greateſt regularity. Four River Fencible boats preceded the barges, to keep a clear paſſage, and each boat mounted an 18lb. carronade, and was well manned. On the Lord Mayor's barge arriving oppoſite the Thames Police Office, the Volunteers belonging to that eſtabliſhment were drawn out in boats and ſaluted it. The ſame attention was paid by the Volunteers at the Weſt India docks, who appeared on the banks in military array, and fired three vollies with great preciſion. At Deptford the Militia of the Tower Hamlets ſaluted. The ſeveral diviſions of boats did not proceed from the Tower until near half an hour after the Lord Mayor's barge. Each diviſion was commanded by an officer of the River Fencibles; and ſpace of about 150 yards was allowed between each diviſion. The firſt diviſion, which compriſed the 1ſt regiment, was contained in 9 boats. The 2d regiment occupied 12 boats; the 4th 11, and the reſt about the ſame proportion. The bands of each regiment played all the way, and produced a moſt charming effect upon the water. The ſame good order which had hitherto prevailed, exiſted at the diſembarkation at Greenwich. The company in the Lord Mayor's barge landed at the centre ſtairs, and were all hoſpitably received at the Governor's houſe until it was time to repair to the heath. The other two City barges, and the Duke of Manchester's yacht, landed their companies at the ſame place. The diſembarkation having thus taken place, the Greenwich Penſioners lined the different corners of the Hoſpital in their holiday cloaths. The park of artillery from Woolwich, placed on the left of the landing, gave its repeated diſcharges; and the different corps belonging to the neighbourhood lined the ſhore from right to left, and preſented arms to each regiment. On their arrival at the bottom of Greenwich-hill, the whole formed into a kind of cloſe column, in order to proceed to Blackheath. The River Fencibles, under the command of Commodore Lucas, aſſiſted by a detachment of the Weſtminſter Light Horſe, formed on opening through the crowd, from the bottom of the hill to the gate leading on to the heath. The Committee led the van, preceded by a band, with the ten pair of colours, and ſtandards for the cavalry. On their arrival at the top of the hill, they drew up on the right of the gate, and the regiments paſſed them in companies, according to ſeniority of number, headed by his Royal Highneſs the Duke of York, attended by his Staff, to the heath, and took up their ground, which extended for full two miles, being the whole extremity of the ſpot. On their being formed they ſtood nearly in the following order:—On the right of the line were the London Volunteer Cavalry, with their field-pieces, diſmounted, in their flying cars, &c. which, with 1ſt and 2d regiments, formed on their left, with their backs towards Woolwich, at the extremity of the heath that way: 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th, and 9th, formed an angle on the 1ſt and 2d, and extended acroſs towards the London-road; the 10th and 11th forming another angle on them, facing the 1ſt and 2d. They being now in full readineſs to receive the Lord Mayor, Committee, and Attendants, his Royal Highneſs diſpatched an Aide-de-Camp, to acquaint the Mayor and members of the Corporation, that the troops were ready to receive them; on which his Lordſhip headed the colours, and proceeded to the centre of the troops, when, on a gun being fired, the whole line preſented arms, officers ſaluted, drums beat, &c. On another gun being fired, a ſtandard guard from the London Volunteer Cavalry, and the Grenadiers, accompanied by the Enſigns who were to receive the colours, and preceded by their reſpective bands, advanced to a poſition which Lord Harrington had marked for them in the centre, and where his Royal Highneſs and the Lord Mayor had placed themſelves. The eleven companies of grenadiers, and the ſtandard guard of the Cavalry, formed a circle round them, in which were her Royal Highneſs Princeſs Charlotte of Wales, the Lord Mayor's party, and from 6 to 700 perſons of rank and diſtinction. The colours were now unfurled, and conſecrated in the moſt ſolemn manner by the Rev. John Perring, chaplain; after which the Enſigns came forward, and, kneeling down, received them with a ſpeech from the Right Hon. the Lord Mayor, which was alike creditable to his Lordſhip's manly feelings and juſt underſtanding. "I cannot (ſaid his Lordſhip) but conſider myſelf peculiarly fortunate in being called on, by my official ſituation, to diſcharge a duty ſo gratifying as that which, on the preſent occaſion, has devolved on me. Gentlemen, it would be a vain attempt for me to deſcribe the ſenſations to which this ſublime ſpectacle gives birth.—Powers, far ſuperior to mine, could not do juſtice to the ſcene which here preſents itſelf—could pay but an inadequate tribute of applauſe to thoſe gallant and patriotic bands, who, roused by the voice of honour, yield their pleaſures and their occupations a willing ſacrifice at the ſhrine of their country. Yes, it remained for the preſent age to prove, that the Citizens of London inherit the ſame ardent ſpirit, glow with the ſame devotion to the ſacred cauſe of freedom and independence, as diſtinguiſhed their immortal anceſtors, who, in the proudeſt periods of Britain's fame, were ſtill moſt conſpicuous in the career of Glory. It was reſerved for the preſent age to prove the falſehood of the imputation, that the Genius of Commerce had ſubdued the fire of Freedom in our breaſts; and to evince

evince that thoſe, who by civilization and induſtry beſt learn to acquire wealth, by their intrepidity and exertions beſt know how to preſerve it. Gentlemen, to your perſeverance and attention, as well as to the ardour of thoſe you command, are to be attributed their high ſtate of diſcipline and appearance.—Your own feelings, and the approbation of your Country, are the moſt honourable, and, I am ſure, to you the moſt gratifying reward. Gentlemen, in preſenting to you the Colours, a tribute of the gratitude of your Fellow Citizens, and the beſt mark of their attachment to their brethren in arms, allow me to ſay, I rely with confidence, that you will receive them as the moſt ſacred depoſit which can be entruſted to your care: and, that as the City of London is the firſt in the United Kingdom, its Citizens will be the firſt to afford a bright example of devotion, in a cauſe of which they have already ſhewn themſelves ſo worthy." This ſpeech being finiſhed, the Enſigns kneeled down, and each received the Colours of their reſpective Regiments. Colonel Birch, of the firſt Regiment, as ſuperior Colonel, then replied to the Lord Mayor, in the following very elegant and excellent ſpeech:

"My Lord, In the name, and on behalf, of the Ten Regiments of Loyal London Volunteer Infantry, I enter upon the grateful and diſtinguiſhed office aſſigned me with peculiar pride, to return your Lordſhip thanks for the handſome way in which you have, in the name of the Corporation of the City of London, conferred this high honour upon them. The ſublime and intereſting ceremony of preſenting theſe Colours from the firſt City in the World to her Sons in Arms, in token of their approbation, confidence, and eſteem, in the preſence of ſo auguſt and numerous an aſſemblage, overwhelms the mind with ſenſations which it cannot but proudly feel; and robs the tongue of that power of utterance which is adequate to the glorious ſubject. The foe with whom we have to contend, with unwearied boaſting, threatens to ſubdue a loyal and united People, affectionate to the beſt of Kings, attached to the revered Conſtitution handed down to them by their Anceſtors, born to the purity of Freedom, and inheriting an independance unknown to other countries. My Lord, he may calculate upon a mad attempt to deſolate our fields, depopulate our villages, deſpoil us of our poſſeſſions, and, in the deſperate phrenzy of baffled ambition and an intercepted career of univerſal dominion, may vainly hope and raſhly prepare for the overthrow of that Conſtitution which has been our glory for ages. But it is that Conſtitution itſelf which is at once our citadel and treaſure. It cements our liberties; is the ſacred depoſit of all our poſſeſſions; furniſhes our beſt means of defence; is the grand chain of connexion by which all ranks are upheld, harmonized, and reſpected, and in defence of which all orders unite with one hand and one heart. It is the ſecurity of our homes; by which the ſweeteſt, moſt endearing, and moſt ennobling charities of ſocial and domeſtic life are hallowed and preſerved. Can then that Conſtitution be endangered by the extravagant and formidable threats of this deſperate invader?—Never! Never! I truſt; for the Palladium of Britiſh Liberty is the Boſom of every Briton born. He muſt firſt extirpate the human race from this Iſland, before he can hope to ſubdue that unextinguiſhable ſpirit which animated our forefathers to thoſe ſucceſsful deeds, which obtained for us all the bleſſings which we now enjoy. The Volunteer force of this country has already attracted the notice, and provoked the affected deriſion and mockery of this Conſular Tyrant; but the Volunteers are too well trained to return railing for railing, and too high minded to boaſt of untried ſervices. Their anſwer, when the occaſion demands it, will be given once for all. The pledge they have offered of their zeal and induſtry to acquire the knowledge of the uſe of arms, is a ſafe one—that in the conflict they will acquit themſelves like Men and Britons. It will be ever our peculiar glory to reflect, that the Metropolis of Britain can record its thouſands armed for the general ſafety, and ready to periſh whenever or wherever called upon in defence of their beloved King and Country. The City of London has depoſited a ſacred charge to their keeping, which they will never forſake while life remains. They are ſenſible of the honour conferred; and I pledge myſelf, in the hour of trial, they will prove themſelves not unworthy the confidence repoſed in them." This was followed by an animated reply from Colonel Anderſon, on behalf of the Loyal London Cavalry.—The Enſigns then placed themſelves, with their Colours, in the centre of their reſpective companies, who faced to the right-about, and marched in ordinary time to their regiments. This was a grand ſight indeed; in every direction was to be ſeen ſtandards bearing down to their regiments, ſupported by companies of grenadiers. On the colours being paraded in front of each regiment, the word was given to form circle of battalions, when the Commanding Officer of each addreſſed his regiment in a ſhort ſpeech on the occaſion. The Corps here gave three cheers, and being, by another ſignal gun, thrown into line, they fired three volleys of battalions, from right to left of the line, in a maſterly ſtyle. On another gun being fired, the whole line wheeled backward by companies, and by another ſignal gun being fired, ſtepped off altogether in ordinary time, to paſs the Royal Party in review

review order. Her Royal Highneſs Princeſs Charlotte of Wales, in a cloſe carriage, was on the right about three hundred yards; and, by order of his Royal Highneſs the Duke of York, received from each company, as they paſſed, a Royal ſalute. The Colours of each waved on the ground, as they paſſed her Highneſs; which compliments ſhe returned with a wave of her hand from her boſom, in a very attractive manner. The Duke of York, received alſo, as the regiments paſſed, a Royal ſalute. After the London Regiments were paſſed the Royal party, the Royal Artillery Company with their field-pieces, the cities of London and Weſtminſter Light Horſe Volunteers, with their diſmounted Cavalry, and flying cars, and the Deptford Volunteers, paſſed by their Highneſſes. The ground was kept in an admirable manner by the following Corps: London Light Horſe Volunteers, Weſtminſter Volunteer Cavalry, St James's Volunteers, the Cuſtom-houſe Regiment, the Blackheath Volunteer Cavalry, the Greenwich Volunteers, the Deptford Volunteers, and the Royal Artillery Company. The two latter regiments embarked with their band on-board the boats that brought the others down, and, under the command of the N v l officers and Capt. Lucas, were ſafely landed in London. The 10 London regiments marched to town under the command of their reſpective Colonels. The Captain of the Marine Society's ſhip, in order to add to the intereſt of the ſcene, and to diſplay the object of that excellent inſtitution, arranged the boys in the moſt judicious manner in the rigging, where they cheered the Duke of York, the Lord Mayor, and the reſpective regiments, as they paſſed. Several Governors and Gentlemen were on-board. It is with pleaſure we add, that no accident occurred to interupt the general ſatisfaction.—After the buſineſs of the day was concluded, the Lord Mayor and Lady Mayoreſs ſet off in their coach and ſix, eſcorted, as far as Deptford, by Sir Thomas Wilſon and the Blackheath Volunteer Cavalry. In the evening the Lord Mayor gave a grand dinner to the Duke of York, Lords Harrington and Amherſt, Generals Burrard and Leſlie and their ſuite; Sir Brook Watſon and the London Staff, the Sheriffs of London, Col. Sir John Eamer, Le Meturier, and the Commandants of the Volunteer Regiments who came home in time. His Royal Highneſs remained at the Manſion-houſe until paſt 12 o'clock, highly delighted with the ſpectacle of the day, as well as the attention of the Chief Magiſtrate.

ABSTRACT OF FOREIGN OCCURRENCES.

FRANCE.

Paris, May 2. A note appeared in the *Moniteur* of the 29th of April, accompanying an Extract of a letter from London of the 24th of March:—"God knows (ſays the letter) when the Expedition will ſet ſail from your ſide of the water; but be aſſured of this, that, ſail when it may, we ſhall not fail to give a very ſatisfactory account of it. The attempt, once made, will never be repeated, and the queſtion, or rather the threat, of invaſion will be decided for ever." Theſe expreſſions have given riſe to the following paragraph in the official journal:

"We agree perfectly with this good Engliſhman, that, let the expedition once ſail, and the queſtion will be decided for ever. We muſt add, however, that we do not underſtand this aſſertion in the ſame ſenſe in which he employs it. We cannot but deplore the fate of a country which the faults of its Government have placed in a ſituation ſo critical. We do not do leſs juſtice to the energy and honourable feelings of thoſe who are anxious to defend their country. The people do their duty in endeavouring to place themſelves out of the reach of invaſion. We do ours in ſeeking to conquer peace, and a portion of the patrimony of the ſeas, of which the unbridled ambition of the Engliſh Government wiſhes to deprive us. Abſolute maſters of the commerce of the world, their ſhips cover both the Indian and American ſeas. They wiſh further, by the unjuſt poſſeſſion of Malta, at once to expel us from the commerce of the Mediterranean. This is not in their power. They who graſp at too much, riſk all. We are alſo a populous nation. We have a vaſt extent of coaſt, numerous ſailors, a great deal of wood, and a large ſhare of money. What, then, is that mad ambition which wiſhes to deprive us even of the commerce of the Levant, which our anceſtors from time immemorial have enjoyed? They very uſeleſſly keep 6000 men on the rock of Malta, which, *happen what may, they never ſhall retain.* They are on the point of loſing Ceylon for want of a ſufficient number of troops to defend it. Of the two nations, which is that whoſe ambition knows no reaſonable bounds? Is it the nation which by treaty cedes the iſlands of Ceylon and Trinidad, and conſolidates the Engliſh power in the Indies, in China and America, or that which wiſhes to ſhut us out of all the ports of the Levant? The Engliſh Government deceives the people in the groſſeſt manner reſpecting all that is done, or that paſſes in France. They carry this ſo far, as to tell the people that certain intelligence has been received of the troops at Boulogne having mutinied; that the half of the garriſon at Paris have revolted; that the Pariſians have ſhewn a diſpoſition to inſurrection, becauſe they were prevented from

from leaving their own houſes after nine o'clock. All theſe revolts reſemble Mr. Drake's rebellion in the four departments. *When we think proper we ſhall make the deſcent. If we were not to make it for years, our ſucceſs would only be more ſecure.*—Moniteur.

BUONAPARTE EMPEROR OF THE FRENCH.

Paris, May 3.—At an extraordinary ſitting of the Tribunate on the 30th ult. *Fabre*, the Preſident, called the attention of the Members to a motion of *Curee*, the 23d, viz. "1ſt, That the Government of the Republic ſhall be confided to an Emperor.—2d, That the Empire ſhall be hereditary in the family of Napoleone Buonaparte, now Firſt Conſul.—3d, That ſuch of our inſtitutions as are only traced out, ſhall be definitively ſuppreſſed."

Curee then began an elaborate ſpeech, the object of which was, to ſhew that after all the events of the Revolution the Government could not be conſidered as permanent, nor the bleſſings of the people as ſecure, till a certain hereditary ſucceſſion ſhould be re-eſtabliſhed. He took a view of the different epochs of the Revolution, particularly the period when (according to his blaſphemous expreſſion) the French, "with an unanimous will, and a voice as powerful as that of the Creator the firſt day of the exiſtence of the Univerſe, exclaimed, Let equality be eſtabliſhed, let privileges diſappear, and let the nation be what it ought to be!"—The nation, however, ſoon ſaw the error of leaving the ſupreme power in a family eſſentially feudal; but now, after all their ſufferings, the happy French people are in full poſſeſſion of their rights, which were the ſole object of the Revolution; and it only remains to ſecure from danger the Great Man who would have been eminently diſtinguiſhed for his civil qualities, if he had not filled the whole world with the fame of his arms and the ſplendour of his victories.—"Here (continued he) we have the inappreciable advantage of finding at the head of the nation the Chief of an *auguſt family*, proper to perform the firſt link of the new dynaſty; an eternal barrier will thus be oppoſed to the return of faction, and the French people will be certain of preſerving their dignity, their independence, and their territory. Let us haſten, then, my colleagues, to demand that the Chief Magiſtracy may be made hereditary; for, in voting a Chief to be hereditary, as Pliny ſaid to Trajan, we prevent the return of a maſter. But at the ſame time let us give a great name to a great power; let us procure to the Supreme Magiſtracy of the firſt Empire in the world the reſpect due to a ſublime denomination: I do not find any title for the Chief of the National Power more worthy of the ſplendour of the nation than the title of *Emperor*."—He then made the motion abovementioned.

In the extraordinary ſitting of the following day,

Carnot ſpoke againſt the motion of Curee.—He aſked, if it was to grant the Firſt Conſul a reward for his ſervices, to offer him the ſacrifice of liberty? and whether it was not to deſtroy Buonaparte's own work, to make France his private patrimony? "I voted againſt the Conſulate for life (continued he), and I will not this day follow a different courſe. I will be conſiſtent with myſelf: but the moment that the order of things, which is propoſed, ſhall be eſtabliſhed, *I will be the firſt to conform to it*, and to yield to the new authority proofs of my deference. May all the members of the community follow the ſame example!"—He cited a number of examples from the hiſtory of Rome, and drew, as an inference from them, that a Government by one individual was not, in the ſmalleſt degree, a ſure pledge of its ſtability or its tranquillity. He applied the ſame inference to the hiſtory of France, where inteſtine commotions and civil diſcords had ſo often exiſted under the Government of Princes, weak or unworthy of governing. After the Peace of Amiens, (continued Carnot) Buonaparte had the choice between a Republic or a Monarchy; but he had ſworn to defend the former, and to reſpect the wiſhes of France, which had made him its guardian. Now it was propoſed to make of that power a property, of which at preſent only the adminiſtration is poſſeſſed.—The Romans were moſt jealous of their liberty; and Camillus Fabius and Cincinnatus only ſaved the country becauſe they relinquiſhed the power which had been confided in them, after they had ſaved their country. But the liberty of Rome periſhed as ſoon as Cæſar wiſhed to uſurp abſolute power.—He aſked, if the expulſion of the Bourbons at all involved the neceſſity of a new dynaſty; if the eſtabliſhment of that dynaſty would not place obſtacles in the way of a general peace; if it would be recognized by Foreign Powers; and if, in caſe of a refuſal to recognize it, arms would be neceſſarily reſorted to, and for an empty title the ſecurity of the French nation would not perhaps be endangered?

Carnot was replied to by

Faure, who aſked him, if he had not forgotten the *regime* of 1793, and that horrible Decemviral Committee, which in cold blood ſigned *arretes* for death and proſcriptions? And he was aſtoniſhed at hearing of oppoſition to that propoſition which alone could prevent the return of ſuch miſeries. He ſupported the motion; as did a number of other Members; and on the 2d inſt. the diſcuſſion was cloſed.

May 5. The Tribunate, exerciſing the right given them by the 29th article of the Conſtitution, have come to the following vote:

"That

"That NAPOLEON BUONAPARTE, the Firſt Conſul, be proclaimed EMPEROR OF THE FRENCH, and in that capacity be inveſted with the Government of the French Republic;

"That the title of Emperor and the Imperial power be made hereditary in his family in the male line, according to the order of primogeniture;

"That, in introducing into the organization of the Conſtituted Authorities the modifications rendered neceſſary by the eſtabliſhment of hereditary power, the equality, the liberty, and the rights of the people ſhall be preſerved in all their integrity.

"This vote ſhall be preſented to the Senate by ſix orators, who ſhall explain the views of the Tribunate."

The foregoing decree having been put to the vote, it was carried by acclamation, with the ſingle exception of Carnot, the only Member who delivered his ſentiments againſt its adoption. Citizen Jard Panvilliers was named Firſt Orator, to preſent, the following day, the vote of the Tribunate.

Buonaparte has lately conferred on his brother Joſeph the command of the 4th regiment of the line, and directed him to repair to the coaſt to join the Army of England.

A private letter ſays, "Never was Buonaparte more deteſted, but never was his government more firm or more powerful than at preſent. It is believed that his coronation as Emperor will not take place before his birth-day, next Auguſt. Murat, Bacchiochi, Talleyrand, Berthier, Jourdan, and ſome others, will be proclaimed, at the coronation, Princes of the Empire of the Gauls.—The coronation will not be at Rheims; but in the Church of Nôtre Dame; and the Pope is *invited* to perform the ceremony!

Buonaparte cannot be anointed with the holy oil which was uſed in the coronation of the Kings of France.—It was taken away and waſted ſome years ago by a Member of the Committee of Public Safety, who was afterwards guillotined.—This circumſtance was made a ſubject of regret in the Tribunate!

Buonaparte's coronation robes have been embroidered at Lyons, and, with their diamonds, are eſtimated at 2,000,000 of livres; gold and ſilver medals, to the amount of 10,000,000 of livres, are ſaid to be already ſtruck at the mint, to be diſtributed on the coronation-day, in the armies, as well as among the people in all cities and towns.

The young Napoleon, the nephew of the Firſt Conſul, who will be appointed his next ſucceſſor, was born the 10th of October, 1802.

Mengaud, the Commiſſary of the French Government at Calais during the Peace, has been lately diſmiſſed from all his offices.

Among the meaſures in the contemplation of the Firſt Conſul for ſtrengthening his Marine, is ſtated to be a corps of 12,000 Swimmers, who, armed with an axe, a ſword, and a dagger, are to be inſtructed to ſwim, and to climb up the ſides of veſſels.

Three French gun-boats, full of troops, which had lately come out for the purpoſe of manœuvring, were drawn into an eddy off the Iſle of Alderney, and went down with every ſoul on board. The number of perſons who have thus periſhed is computed at 450, each boat being ſuppoſed to contain 150 men.

Bayonne has recently been nearly deſtroyed by fire. The date of the calamity is not mentioned; but a letter gives the following account of it:—"The flames were not diſcovered till ſix o'clock in the morning, when they burſt forth with irreſiſtible violence; the large ſtores filled with brandy, tar, &c. preſented one ſheet of fire, aſcending in the air upwards of 200 feet above the building. The brandy, tar, oil, &c. formed a ſtream, and, running in flames into the Adour, preſented the ſingular and terrible ſpectacle of a river on fire. The fire continued burning violently for two days, during which many lives, and property to the value of 2,000,000 francs, were loſt."

Britiſh Loyalty.—The following circumſtance is recorded in all the French papers:—"Eighty-ſix officers, ſoldiers and ſailors, of an Engliſh ſhip have arrived at Fort Fitch, near Metz. During their march from Breſt, they had the inſolence, every day after dinner and ſupper, to drink the health of George III.; when this conduct cauſed the gens-d'armes to prevent them from having wine to their meals, they drank the King's health in water.—Is not this (ſay the Republican editors) a ridiculous fanaticiſm?"

HOLLAND.

General Lemaire, Commandant of the Artillery in Zealand, has invented a method of diſcharging hollow balls.—A twenty-four-pounder, loaded with a common ball, threw the ſhot to the diſtance of 2400 toiſes; and a hollow ball, in which letters and combuſtibles could be conveyed, to the diſtance of 2250. By this invention, a correſpondence can be maintained during the time of a ſiege.

SPAIN.

Profeſſor Seſſee, the celebrated botaniſt, who has been abſent eight years, aſſiſted by a party of naturaliſts, has returned to Spain. He has viſited the whole of the Spaniſh poſſeſſions in North America, and the iſlands on the coaſt. It is ſaid, that he has enriched botany with 2500 ſpecies of unknown plants, and has alſo diſcovered 80 fiſhes not yet deſcribed.

ITALY.

A famous robber, called St. Rochetto, has lately been apprehended in Piedmont. He has been the Chief and *creator* of 16 bands

hands of robbers in the Alps, of whom 306 have been executed. He never had any fixed reſidence, but he knew the Alps, and all the retreats in thoſe mountains; and wherever he went, he had the talent to form new bands, and to inſpire his followers with the moſt violent hatred againſt the French, of whom he acknowledges to have killed, with his own hands, upwards of 120; and that his comrades, during the laſt war, have, by ambuſcades which he had prepared, deſtroyed upwards of 1500 Republicans. The jealouſy of one of his miſtreſſes delivered him up at St. Benigno. Memorials concerning many of his tranſactions were found upon him, and receipts from different prieſts and friars for 2,560,000 livres, which he had given to churches and convents, to have maſſes and prayers ſaid, for obtaining the aſſiſtance of the Virgin Mary in his undertaking. He had beſides a liſt of 30 perſons, whom he intended to diſpatch this year *as ſoon as poſſible*, among whom were two Buonaparte's, Vice-preſident Melzi, Generals Menou, Murat, St. Cyr, &c. On his way to Turin, he knocked out the brains of a gen d'arme with his hand-cuffs, and bit the noſe of another, who attempted to tie his hands on his back. He is a very ſtrong man; and his body is covered with hair like that of a goat.

A decree has been publiſhed in the Italian Republic; by which every author, who does not ſubmit his work to the cenſure of a magiſtrate, not only loſes his copy-right, but is expoſed to impriſonment, tranſportation, or even death. The bookſeller who ſells, or the printer who prints, any books, without informing the magiſtrates of the author's name, or laying before them his manuſcript, is, for the firſt time, puniſhed with the loſs of a fourth part of his property; for the ſecond time, with tranſportation for 10 years; and for the third time with death.—*(Le Citoyen Francois.)*

GERMANY.

An article in the German Papers, ſtates the Auſtrian army to conſiſt of 411,988 effective men; and adds, that the Powers of the Continent have become diſguſted with the Conſular Government ſince the murder of the Duke d'Enghien, though they at preſent conceal their reſentment.

The Court of Vienna has refuſed to deliver up the Emigrants, on the demand of the French Ambaſſador.

The Swediſh Miniſter at Vienna has preſented to that Court a ſtrong remonſtrance concerning the invaſion of the German Empire by France, and the arreſt of the Emigrants.

The Elector of Baden has charged the Pruſſian Miniſter, Count Goertz, who votes for him at Ratiſbon, to notify to the Diet the late violation of his territory by the French. The communication, however, is to be made individually to the Miniſters of the different Courts, the Elector being deterred from a public avowal of the injury, by an apprehenſion of exciting the hoſtility of his lawleſs neighbour.

A letter from Munich informs us, that the Elector of Bavaria has promulgated a law relative to the paſſage of any foreign troops through his dominions, and the oppoſition to be made againſt any territorial violation. This meaſure, having immediately followed the arrival of meſſengers from Berlin and Peterſburg, is ſuppoſed to have reſulted from the diſpatches they brought.

A letter from Berlin, of the 30th ult. relates, that the ſyſtem of murder was intended to have been extended to Louis XVIII. whoſe ſeizure and removal Buonaparte had ſolicited the King of Pruſſia to permit; but that his Majeſty had the virtue to reſiſt the application, and to diſgrace his Miniſter, Haugwitz, who had recommended it.

The Duc d'Enghien, previous to his murder, entreated permiſſion to write to the Princeſs Rohan Rochefort (to whom, it is ſtated, he was privately married, and of whom he was paſſionately fond); but it was refuſed; on which he cut off a lock of his hair to be ſent to her.—His laſt words were, "Adieu, my Clementina!"

Dr. Olbert has diſcovered a planet, which, from its immenſe ſize, he has called Hercules. It is three times the ſize of Jupiter, and goes round the Sun in the ſpace of 211 years, becauſe it is ſuppoſed to be 3,047,000,000 of miles from the Sun; it looks to the naked eye like a ſtar of the ſixth magnitude, and is now in the ſign Gemini. Dr. Olbert obſerved, on the 8th of December laſt, that it moved; and, on the 6th of February, that it was a planet, attended by ſeven ſatellites, one of which is twice the ſize of the earth. It is inclined to the plane of the ecliptic, in an angle of 30 degrees. It is in 13 degrees North amplitude; its eccentricity is 1100; and the Sun, to an inhabitant of the earth placed in it, with our powers of viſion, would appear no larger than the ſmalleſt of the fixed ſtars. [*This wants confirmation.*]

RUSSIA.

The Emperor Alexander is ſtated to have written to Louis the XVIIIth, that all the Sovereigns of Europe muſt ſympathize in his ſufferings, and make his cauſe their own. It is added, that his Imperial Majeſty has not ſpoken to Hedouville, the Ambaſſador from Buonaparte, ſince the account of the murder of the duke d'Enghien; and that the populace of Peterſburg, participating in the feelings of the Court, but leſs guarded in expreſſing them, have hiſſed and hooted the Ambaſſador at every place where he has appeared.

A Reſcript was preſented and read in the Imperial Senate, by Prince Lupochin, (addreſſed by his Majeſty the Emperor to Count

Count Marcoff, on the 15th February laſt,) to the following tenour:

"Count Arkadi Iwanowitch—When I conſented to your requeſt of being recalled from the poſt [*i. e.* at Paris] which you occupied ſo much to my ſatisfaction, and in which you ſhewed ſuch an honourable zeal, it was pleaſing to me, at the ſame time, to do juſtice to all your proceedings in that poſt, and to thank you for thoſe, as well as for your former endeavours to ſerve me. As I deſire to give you a new proof of my ſatisfaction, I have ordered, until opportunity offers to employ better your diſtinguiſhed talents, that you are to receive 12,000 roubles yearly from the revenue of the Poſt-office, reckoning from the day of your arrival in Ruſſia; and, beſides, the ſame ſum of 12,000 roubles will be paid you immediately from my Imperial Treaſury for your expences in returning from Paris. The ſalary in the quality of a Miniſter will likewiſe be paid you from the day of your arrival in Ruſſia, by the Imperial College of the Foreign Department.

(Signed) "ALEXANDER."

The following Ruſſian Declaration, delivered by the Miniſter Reſident, M. Kluppell, to the Baron D'Albini, was on the 6th of May communicated to the Diet at Ratiſbon:

NOTE.

"The event which has taken place in the States of his Highneſs the Elector of Baden, the concluſion of which has been ſo melancholy, has occaſioned the moſt poignant grief to the Emperor of all the Ruſſias. He cannot but view with the greateſt concern the violation which has been committed on the tranquillity and integrity of the German territory. His Imperial Majeſty is the more affected by this event, as he never could have expected that a Power which had undertaken, in common with himſelf, the office of mediator, and was conſequently bound to exert its care for the welfare and tranquillity of Germany, could have departed in ſuch a manner from the ſacred principles of the law of nations, and the duties it had ſo lately taken upon itſelf. It would be unneceſſary to call the attention of the Diet to the ſerious conſequences to which the German Empire muſt be expoſed, if acts of violence, of which the firſt example has juſt been ſeen, ſhould be paſſed over in ſilence; it will, with its accuſtomed foreſight, eaſily perceive how much the future tranquillity and ſecurity of the whole Empire, and each of its members, muſt be endangered, if ſuch violent proceedings ſhould be deemed allowable, and ſuffered to take place without obſervation or oppoſition. Moved by theſe conſiderations, and in quality of guarantee of the Conſtitution of the Germanic Empire, and that of mediator, the Emperor conſiders it as his duty ſolemnly to proteſt againſt an action which is ſuch an attack on the tranquillity and ſecurity of Germany. Juſtly alarmed at the mournful proſpect it preſents, his Majeſty made no delay to repreſent his manner of thinking on the ſubject to the Firſt Conſul, by the Ruſſian Charge d'Affaires at Paris.

"While his Majeſty adopts a meaſure preſcribed to him by his ſolicitude for the welfare of the German Empire, he is convinced that the Diet and the Head of the Empire will do juſtice to his diſintereſted, and manifeſtly indiſpenſable care; and that they will unite their endeavours with his, to tranſmit their juſt Remonſtrances to the French Government, to prevail on it to take ſuch ſteps and meaſures as the violation of their dignity may require, and the maintenance of their future ſecurity may render neceſſary.

(Signed) "DE KLUPPELL."

The accounts from Vienna ſtate, that, immediately after the arrival of the Baron Waſſielzikoff, as a courier from St. Peterſburg, the Ruſſian Ambaſſador, Count Raſumowſky, by directions of his Court, went into mourning for ſeven days for the late Duke d'Enghien; as did likewiſe all the perſons attached to his Legation, and all the Ruſſians of diſtinction at Vienna.

TURKEY.

Letters from Conſtantinople, of the 18th of April, ſay, that the Ruſſian and French Ambaſſadors there have frequent conferences (ſeparately) with the Turkiſh Miniſtry, the object of which is of extreme importance to the Porte. One of theſe Miniſters has demanded of the Reis Effendi an unequivocal explanation of the connexions of the Porte with another Power, and made uſe of very ſtrong expreſſions; ſo that great apprehenſions are entertained that the Porte will be involved in a war, unleſs ſome pacific accommodations can be effected.

COUNTRY NEWS.

April 29. This evening about ten, a young ſeaman, named Stoddart, was purſued by the preſs-gang down the Broad Chare, in *Newcaſtle*, when, to eſcape them, he jumped into the Tyne, and attempted to ſwim acroſs the river to Gateſhead. One of them threatening to fire at him if he did not return, the fright and exertion took away his ſtrength, and he was drowned.

April 30. This morning, between five and ſix o'clock, the neighbourhood of *Maidſtone* was viſited by a tremendous thunderſtorm, attended by lightning and much rain. The lightning in the S. W. direction was apparently the moſt vivid; a tree on *Barming Heath* was ſtruck by it, and ſhivered to pieces, and ſeveral houſes greatly damaged in the adjoining villages.

May 1. This morning, according to time immemorial, the ſinging-men and choriſters

choriſters of St. *Mary Magdalen College, Oxford*, aſcended with a band of muſic to the top of the Cathedral tower belonging to that ſeminary, and at ſunriſe performed in concert for an hour. This tower was built at the inſtance of Cardinal Wolſey, at the time when he was Fellow and Burſar of that College.

May 4. The ſtorm this afternoon was attended with more awful circumſtances in the neighbourhood of *Bath* than ever accompanied any elemental convulſion of the ſame nature within the memory of the oldeſt inhabitants. Tropical deluges may equal, perhaps, the violence of the rain; but in continuance it exceeded the cuſtomary duration of tempeſts in the neighbourhood of the Line. Unprecedented examples of deva ſtation appeared, when the torrents ceaſed to fall; roads torn up, gardens deſtroyed, and conſiderable portions of land removed from their ſituation. Among theſe phænomena may be reckoned—a vaſt body of earth from the ſummit and declivity of Beecheen Cliff, which fell "with hideous ruin and combuſtion" (for it is doubtful whether it was occaſioned by the action of the electrical fluid or water), loaded with buſhes and trees in the field below; the diſlocation of almoſt half an acre in a field belonging to the Rev. R. Warner, at Hanging-land; and a ſlip of nearly the ſame magnitude in a field on the Prior-park eſtate. We hear of only one life loſt (the fatal conſequence of imprudence), the gardener of Mr. Langton at *Newton*, who was drowned in attempting to croſs at the bottom of Penny-quick lane. Much damage was ſuſtained in the Pariſh of *Combbay*.

A moſt awful and tremendous ſtorm of thunder and lightning was alſo experienced the ſame night, in the counties of Lancaſhire and Cheſhire; and the damage ſuſtained is almoſt incredible. The thunder was ſucceeded by immenſe torrents of rain and hail. Not far from *Warrington*, on the Cheſhire ſide, a bolt fell, which did great injury, and by which one perſon in particular ſuffered ſeverely in his property. At *Bolton* and its vicinity the people experienced a moſt dreadful tornado; and it is ſuppoſed that a water-ſpout muſt have burſt in that neighbourhood, the river Irwell having ſwelled to ſo great an height as to ſweep away many buildings, and large quantities of houſehold furniture, &c. The duration of the ſtorm was upwards of two hours. At *Houlton park* a bolt of fire fell with ſuch force as to ſplit in ſhivers and tear up an aſh tree, which had long been admired for its ſtrength and beauty. Several bridges have been thrown down.

May 7. A melancholy accident happened to an infant child of Mr. Boyle, of *Truro*, at his grandfather's, in the pariſh of Kea. The grandfire had become ſo fond of this little boy, that he had taken him from his father to reſide with him, and he was the "darling of his heart." Late in the evening the deceaſed, with another child, about ſix years old, were playing in the yard, where was a butt placed on its ends againſt a wall; which of them meddled with the butt did not appear; the butt was upſet, and fell on the head of the deceaſed, which inſtantly killed him.

May 11. This morning about 8 o'clock, the eldeſt daughter of Mr. Bell, confectioner, in *Scarborough*, was found dead on the ſea ſhore, about a mile below the town, with ſeveral marks of violence upon her. The Coroner's jury ſat on the body on Saturday, and brought in a verdict of wilful murder againſt ſome perſon or perſons unknown.

May 13. The following melancholy occurrence took place at *Durley*, about two miles from Biſhop's Waltham. Between one and two this morning, a rookery belonging to Mr. Edward Houghton was entered by ſome men armed with bludgeons, for the purpoſe of ſtealing rooks, when they were hailed by a perſon of the name of Millet, ſtationed there to protect the rookery, who endeavoured to perſuade them to deſiſt and go away, which they obſtinately refuſed. Millet then left them, and returned with Mr. Houghton and his brother-in-law Mr. Peter Barfoot; a ſcuffle enſuing, one of the men, named James Weſt, received a wound from Mr. Barfoot with a knife, which occaſioned his inſtant death; another of them, Dowſe, was wounded. The Coroner's Inqueſt has ſince ſat on the body of Weſt, and, after an inveſtigation of two days, returned a verdict of—Wilful Murder. Mr. Barfoot is in conſequence committed for trial.

May 16. A fire broke out in the premiſes of Mr. Jordan, grocer, in Spon-ſtreet, *Coventry*, which, with nearly the whole contents, were in a very ſhort time reduced to aſhes. Providentially not a ſingle life was loſt: Mr. Jordan, his wife, and ſix ſmall children, with the reſt of the family, having fortunately eſcaped through the windows from their beds, a few minutes before the floors fell in, whilſt deva ſtation and ruin ſpread with a moſt awful effect in every direction.

May 24. This afternoon a fire broke out at Darnford oil-mill, near *Stapleford*, co. Norfolk, in the occupation of Mr. Charles Marſhindale, which raged with ſuch fury, that the whole premiſes were totally deſtroyed in about an hour and a half; the loſs is ſuppoſed to be between 8 and 9000l.

Lately, as ſome children were playing, one of them fell into the New River, near *Hertford*; the cries of the reſt alarmed the neighbours, when two women ran to its aſſiſtance: the firſt plunged in, but, being out of her depth, ſhe unfortunately ſunk; a man recollecting there was a long pole with a hook, at a neighbour's, went for it, and

and after ſome time brought up both woman and child, to all appearance dead. The gratuitous delivery of the Royal Humane Society's plan was providentially employed with ſucceſs—an only child, in about half an hour, was reſtored to its fond parents; and the woman, who had been deprived of life in her humane efforts to preſerve an unknown child, was happily reſuſcitated, to the great joy of the ſpectators and her numerous family.

In a garden at *Swire*, in Holderneſs, co. York, in the occupation of a Mr. Heſſeltine, a few antient ſilver and copper coins were lately found, turned up by the gardener with his ſpade, one of which is preciſely of the ſame kind as the one figured in the cuts of Roman coins, in Camden's Britania, p. 95, No. xviii. and to which he alludes in his notes upon them, p. 104, in the following words: "XVIII FLAVIVS CONSTANTINVS MAXIMVS AVGVSTVS, the great ornament in Britain, ſtamped this coin in Conſtantinople, as we are taught by theſe characters, underneath, COINS with this GLORIA EXERCITUS; that is, *the Glory of the Army*, to curry favour with the ſoldiers, in whoſe choice in thoſe days, and not at the diſpoſal of the emperor, was the ſovereign rule and government." It ſhould be obſerved that the figures repreſenting the head of Flavius on one ſide, and two men in armour, with bows and ſpears in their hands, ſtanding on each ſide two banners, on the other ſide, are remarkably legible, conſidering the very great antiquity of the coin, which is upwards of 1350 years old. There was formerly an Abbey at Swire; a circumſtance which may probably account for the diſcovery there of antient coins.

As ſome workmen were lately digging over the foundation of the Roman Wall at *Torraby*, about two miles N.E. of Carliſle, they found an altar one foot ſix inches high, and ſeven inches broad, with the following inſcription upon it,

MAR·T COCM
LEG·II AVG
SANCTANA
SECVNDINI
DSOL·SVBCv
RA·AELIANIe
I
CVRA·OPPIV
I
FELIX·OPTO

Tranſlation.

MARTI COCIDEO MAGNO, LEGIO SECVNDA AVGVSTA SANCTA SVB CVRA ÆLIANI DVCIS SOLIVS NVMERI SECVNDINI OPPIVS FELIX OPTIO, DEDICAT PONENDAM CVRA.

Engliſh Tranſlation.

The ſecond ſacred Auguſtan Legion, under the charge of Ælianus, Commander in Chief of the Second Legion, Oppius Felix being his Deputy Lieutenant, dedicates this altar to Mars, the great local Deity: and took care to have it ſet up.

An advertiſement has lately appeared in the *Lincolnſhire* papers, deſiring maſons, contractors, and others, to ſend in their propoſals to the churchwardens of the parith, for taking down the very venerable tower, tranſept, and chancel, of the antient church at *Kirton on the Hill*, in that county; for properly ſorting and arranging the materials; and for rebuilding the tower and chancel, by meaſure agreably to plans and ſpecifications left by Mr. W. Hayward, architect, in Lincoln. Every admirer of antique architectural grandeur, muſt, however, lament the imperious neceſſity which exiſts for making this very affecting but long expected alteration.

As ſome labouring men were lately digging ſtones in certain quarries, near the old family manſion belonging to the Right Hon. Earl Forteſcue, in the pariſh of *Ebrington*, near Campden, co. Glouceſter, they diſcovered about twenty ſkeletons, apparently of warriors, with fragments of armour, and ſeveral implements of war, of various ſhapes and ſizes; the whole of very remote antiquity. Many of the bodies were found laid with their faces downward, and not more than a foot in depth from the ſurface of the earth. Among the diſturbed remains were thoſe of a ſuperior officer or chief (ſo ſuppoſed), as by his ſide were found a ſword of excellent metal, and an iron caſque or head-piece; the ornamented top and rivets of which were plated with ſilver. This ſkeleton was depoſited at the depth of not more than three feet in the ground; and notwithſtanding the number of years it muſt have lain thus buried, the maſſer bones were perfect and ſound, and the teeth in the higheſt ſtate of preſervation. A traditionary account prevails in the neighbouring country, that the villages of Ebrington and Campden were once united; that ſome ſignal battle was antiently fought in this part of the iſland; and that the Ford at the end of Ebrington Brake, which now divides the above pariſhes, has from that period retained the appellation of Battle-bridge.

Domeſtic Occurrences.

Whitehall, May 1.

The King has been pleaſed to grant unto William Dunn, of Chatteris, within the Iſle of Ely, in the county of Cambridge, eſq. and Jane his wife, daughter and ſole heir of John Gardner, late of Chateris aforeſaid, eſq. deceaſed, his Royal Licence and Authority, that they and their iſſue may take and uſe the ſurname of Gardner, in addition to that of Dunn; and that the ſaid William Dunn, and his iſſue by the ſaid Jane his wife, may alſo bear the arms of

of Gardner, quarterly with thofe of Dunn, in compliance with an injunction contained in the laft will and teftament of the faid John Gardner, as well as from grateful and affectionate refpect to his memory; fuch arms being firft duly exemplified according to the laws of arms, and recorded in the Herald's Office: and alfo to order, that this his Majefty's conceffion and declaration be regiftered in his College of Arms.—*Gazette.*

Saturday, May 12.

About three o'clock this afternoon, Col. Hamilton, of Conduit-ftreet, in croffing Bond-ftreet, was ftruck on the forehead by the pole of a carriage. He was taken to a coffee-houfe in Brooke-ftreet, where he remained infenfible for more than an hour. Fortunately a medical gentleman was paffing at the time, who rendered him every neceffary affiftance; and we are happy to inform his friends, that the confequences are not likely to be fo ferious as might have been expected from fuch an accident.

Wednefday, May 16.

This morning, a young woman, who lived fervant at a butcher's in St. James's-ftreet, put an end to her exiftence, by throwing herfelf into the Bafon in the Green-park. It appeared that fhe was feduced from her place by a gentleman's fervant, who took lodgings for her, and afterwards deferted her. She was turned out of doors by her friends the night previous to her fate.

Thurfday, May 17.

The Royal Jennerian Society held their Anniverfary Dinner this day at the Crown and Anchor Tavern, his Grace the Duke of Bedford in the chair. About 300 members were prefent. After dinner, *Nunc Nobis Domine*, in good ftile, was fung. After his Majefty the Patron's health was drank, God fave the King was fung by Mr. Hill. Among the toafts were the health of Dr. Jenner (who was not prefent), the Duke of Bedford, &c. &c. Mr. Travers, jun. recited, in a very excellent manner, an extract from a poem lately publifhed, by Mr. R. Bloomfield, called, *Good Tidings, or, News from the Farm.* It was greatly applauded. Mr. Travers, fen. one of the Truftees, in a very elegant manner, gave an account of the great exertions that had been made by the Society, and the very liberal contributions of many Noblemen, Gentlemen, and Ladies. He, among other facts, ftated, that by the influence of Vaccination, communicated through the medium of the different Societies, the annual deaths from the Small-Pox had been moft materially diminifhed. Through this Society, in co-operation with others, the Vaccine Syftem had been propagated in Afia and America. At Conftantinople the Turks, although fo much averfe to innovation, had embraced the fyftem with the greateft eagernefs. In India, the Hindoos, from their religious veneration of the Cow, had moft materially benefited by this mode of inoculation; and he might almoft affert, that millions had already been faved by vaccination. In America, the Canadian Indians came down the country many hundred miles, to get the matter; and thus whole tribes efcaped the effects of that malignant and fatal diftemper. Dr. Walker, the Refident Phyfician at the Central Houfe belonging to the Society in Salifbury-fquare, read a letter from Lady Louifa Broome, wherein her Ladyfhip ftated, that fhe had vaccinated 150 children in the neighbourhood of the family refidence in Suffolk, which had been attended in every inftance by the happieft effect; and that they had fince been all expofed to the Small-pox in the natural way without the leaft effect being produced by the experiment. Mr. Travers ftated, that 34 perfons where now on the eftabliffment of the Indigent Blind, of whom no lefs then 14 owed their blindnefs to the Small-Pox; and it was to be hoped that, by the introduction of vaccination, that Inftitution would ultimately be rendered unneceffary. Lords Somerville, Morpeth, and Granville Levifon Gower, Mr. A. Goldfmid, Dr. Lettfom, &c. &c. were prefent. The Society broke up about ten o'clock, with an unanimous determination to promote Vaccination by every means in their power.

The Duke of York, with a paternal and becoming regard for the welfare of the Soldiery (no lefs creditable to his feelings as a man, than to his watchfulnefs of their health as a Commander in Chief), has caufed to be enacted throughout the Army the following letter on the advantages refulting from the Cow-Pox; which, for the honour of the immortal Jenner, are now univerfally known and acknowledged even in the remoteft and moft barbarous Nations. By fo general an adoption of this ufeful and wonderful procefs, as muft neceffarily arife from the Inoculation of His Majefty's troops, the extermination of that dreadful fcourge of the human race bids fair to be materially accelerated; and the prejudices againft fuch a fafe, innocent, and efficacious remedy, are likely to be confiderably diminifhed, if not altogether removed.

"Sir, *Horfe Guards.*

"The Commander in Chief having obferved, with infinite regret, the fatal effects which the Small-Pox has, in feveral *recent* inftances, produced in the Army—His Royal Highnefs apprehends that fufficient attention has not been paid to the order refpecting the *Vaccine* Inoculation, iffued on the 18th November laft. His Royal Highnefs, therefore, requefts that you will recall the order to the recollection of officers commanding brigades and regiments; and that you will enjoin them to give it all poffible effect,

effect, by explaining to the men the beneficial conſequences reſulting from the inoculation of the Cow-Pox, which has long been proved to the entire conviction and ſatisfaction of thoſe who have had the beſt opportunities of obſerving the mild and rapid progreſs of this important diſcovery.

I have the honour to be,

"To General ——, &c. &c. &c.

&c. &c. "HARRY CALVERT, Ad. Gen."

The following is the order alluded to.

"*Horſe Guards, Nov.* 18, 1803.

"It is His Royal Highneſs the Commander in Chief's deſire, that the ſtricteſt attention ſhould be paid to the Surgeon's examination of recruits, immediately on joining their regiments, for the purpoſe of aſcertaining whether they have ever had the diſorder of the Small or Cow-Pox. And his Royal Highneſs enjoins officers in the command of regiments, to uſe their beſt endeavours to cauſe the whole of the men, in their reſpective regiments, on whom there are not evident marks of their having had one or other of the diſorders, to be immediately inoculated with the Vaccine Matter; the proceſs of which, experience has ſhewn to be perfectly ſafe; and which, as it does not require confinement, is attended with little or no inconvenience to the individual or the ſervice.

"By order of His Royal Highneſs

The Commander in Chief.

(Signed) HARRY CALVERT, Ad. Gen."

Friday, May 18.

A female ſervant in a public-houſe, Lambeth-ſtreet, Whitechapel, attempted to hang herſelf from a rafter in the bed-room, but was diſcovered by a perſon in a houſe at the oppoſite ſide of the ſtreet, who, running to her aſſiſtance, ſaved her life. The loſs of her box of clothes, which was ſtolen by a man entruſted to convey it to her, occaſioned her infamous attempt.

This morning a young man, a private belonging to the Coldſtream Regiment of Guards, was tried by a Court Martial, charged with having committed ſeveral acts of vagrancy, by begging in the ſtreets in a diſguiſed dreſs, pretending to be a cripple, and thereby extorting money from paſſengers. The Surgeon of the regiment reported him to be in a perfect ſtate of health, and no ways diſabled; and he was adjudged by the Court Martial to receive 300 laſhes, which were immediately inflicted, after which he was taken to the Military Hoſpital.

Tueſday, May 22.

A notice appeared in this night's Gazette from the Governor and Company of the Bank of England, ſtating, that, with the approbation of his Majeſty's moſt honourable Privy Council, they have cauſed dollars to be ſtamped at Mr. Bolton's manufactory, with his Majeſty's head and inſcription, "Georgius III. Dei Gratiâ Rex," on the obverſe; and Britannia, with the words, "Five Shillings Dollar Bank of England, 1804," on the reverſe; which they propoſe to iſſue inſtead of the dollars which have been lately ſtamped at his Majeſty's Mint at the Tower; the latter of which now in circulation will not be current, nor will be received at the Bank at the rate of 5s. each after the 2d day of June next; in the mean time they may be exchanged for the dollars with the new ſtamp, or for bank notes, after the rate of 5s. for each dollar.

A beautiful coinage of half guineas has been delivered from the Mint. In this impreſſion the head of his Majeſty is ſomewhat ſmaller than in others, and the wreath is twined round it more in the Roman form. The reverſe is like that of the laſt coinage; the legend, *Fidei Defenſor. Britanniarum Rex.*

Wedneſday, May 23.

A rural treat was this evening given by Dr. Lettſom, at Grove-hill, Camberwell, which well deſerves recording. About 5 o'clock a ſuite of ſeven rooms was opened for the reception of a numerous aſſemblage of viſitors; who, for about ſix hours, without the aid either of muſic, ſinging, or cards, were very highly delighted. In this happy groupe were many of the firſt characters in law, phyſic, and divinity; men of the firſt eminence of various deſcriptions from the City; diſtinguiſhed philoſophers, and firſt-rate philanthropiſts; above all, an aſſemblage of females, particularly remarkable for genuine beauty and unaffected elegance of dreſs. The uncommonly curious variety of the Doctor's valuable Muſeum; the ſplendid collections of books in Natural Hiſtory, and other expenſive works of taſte and ſcience; the well-ſtored conſervatory of native and exotic plants; all thrown open for the comfort of his friends, left not a moment for *ennui*. About 11 o'clock was thrown open a room which reflected the higheſt credit on the claſſic taſte of its deſigner, and included all the charms of the much-famed Elyſium. It was 72 feet long and 30 wide; and was erected in the garden purpoſely for this entertainment. The floor was entirely covered with carpeting; and the ceiling was feſtooned from the view by a judicious arrangement of boughs freſhly ſeparated from their parent trees and ſhrubs, and an ingenious ſprinkling of variegated lamps. The full-grown magnificent orange-trees had the appearance of ſupporters to this roof; and the tables were filled with every thing deſirable to the ſight or the palate—ſtrawberries ſtill growing on the living plants—iced creams of every ſort and flavour—rich jellies—confectionary of the moſt ingenious devices, many of the articles incloſing well-adapted poſies;—with the

the more substantial dishes of ham, veal, beef, &c. &c.;—in short, such an abundance of every delicacy, as left nothing either to be wished or desired. At the entrance of the room, was a figure of Minerva holding a banner of white silk fringed with gold, on which was neatly printed this address:

"To Amicia.

From East to West, from South to North,
We've cull'd our Friends of matchless worth:
And hither welcome are ye come,
Without the aid of *Cards* or *Drum:*
With mild Philosophy we'll please ye,
And try by Magic to deceive ye;
Each copious source of antient lore
We'll lay before you to explore;
And Nature's gifts of various kind,
To gratify the enquiring mind.
Such our endeavours are to shew,
How much to Friends like you we owe;
But, as the Mind's incessant wear
The body cannot fail to share,
Freely, we pray, its strength recruit,
Nor spare our Cakes, our Wine, or Fruit."

On a Temple particularly dedicated to the beauties of the Vernal Season:

"Here, void of Art, see Nature's hand bestows
The rip'ning produce of the fruitful year.
Behold, the swelling fruit, the budding Rose,
The freshest hue of vernal bloom appear."

On another Temple, emblematic of the natural effects of Winter:

"Let not my Ificle Roof, or snow-drifted floor, [forbid;
The near approach of my good friends
But the rather invite them to come to my door,
And see if ought there be in Myst'ry hid.
Though my Winterly looks appear frozen and cold, [ford;
And the Ices are so, which here I af-
Yet judge of their flavour, nor your candour withhold, [accord:
But say to *your* tastes which best does
Whether Strawberry, Raspberry, Cherry, or Pine,
When with pure Country Cream they their juices combine."

By two in the morning the immense number of carriages had cleared off; and the happy Family were left to the contemplation of the rational pleasure they had afforded to more than 800 guests.

Friday, May 25.

The solemnity which this day pervaded the Metropolis and its environs was such as suited the moral obligation individuals were called upon to perform. The sober silence of the streets was only interrupted by the bell of the parish churches, calling the inhabitants to prayers. The pause produced by a suspension of the busy round of trade and shut-up shops was, however, lessened by the early appearance of the Volunteers gaily dressed in their uniforms, who, pursuant to orders, proceeded in all directions to their respective churches, which were numerously attended, and displayed awful grandeur. The new Form of Prayer used upon this occasion appeared to be fervently attended to; and gratitude filled the bosoms of the different congregations towards the Divine Being, for his Majesty's restoration to health. In short, a general sense of morality and loyalty was every where conspicuous. Many of the Volunteers, after the afternoon service, proceeded to their drill-grounds, where they devoted the remainder of the day to improvement. To discriminate particular corps, or persons who performed so solemn a duty, would be invidious. The publick will rejoice at the favourable alteration which was made in the Form of Prayer. We allude to the different state in which his Majesty's health is represented in the different editions.

FIRST EDITION.

"Have mercy, we beseech thee, upon thy servant our Sovereign, whom thou hast smitten for the transgressions of his people. We acknowledge, that for our manifold sins we are worthy of the severity of thy judgments; yet, we beseech thee, incline thine ear to us, when with penitent and contrite hearts we turn unto thee; and remove from our Sovereign, and from us, *this* dreadful *visitation*. We yield thee thanks and praise, O Lord, for the *hope* and *prospect* of recovery, which thy mercy already hath afforded in the abatement of his dangerous sickness. Confirm and establish, we beseech thee, O Lord, the work which *we trust* thou hast *begun*."

SECOND EDITION.

"Have mercy upon thy Servant our Sovereign, whom thou hast *repeatedly* smitten for the transgressions of his people. We acknowledge, that for our manifold sins we are worthy of the severity of thy judgments; yet, we beseech thee, incline thine ear to us, when with penitent and contrite hearts we turn unto thee; and remove from our Sovereign, and from us, *these* dreadful *visitations*. We yield thee thanks and praise, O Lord, for thy great mercy already manifested towards us, in his *recovery* from his late dangerous sickness. Confirm and establish, we beseech thee, O Lord, the work which thou hast *begun*."

Thursday, May 31.

According to a recent enumeration, it appears, that in the Metropolis there are 346 places of worship, viz. 112 parish-churches, 58 licensed chapels and chapels of ease, 19 for foreign Protestants, 12 for Roman Catholics, 133 Meeting-houses and Methodist-chapels of various sects dissenting from the established Church, six Quakers' Meeting-houses, and six Jews' Synagogues.

GAZETTE

GAZETTE PROMOTIONS.

Carlton-house, March 31. JOHN Trevanion Purnell Bettesworth Trevanion, of Carhais, co. Cornwall, esq. appointed (by the Prince of Wales) sheriff of the county of Cornwall.

Queen's palace, April 23. His Majesty in Council was this day pleased to appoint the following sheriffs, viz. *Leicestershire*, Henry Otway, of Stanford-hall, esq.; *Monmouthshire*, William Adams Williams, of Llangibby, esq.; *Salop*, Robert Burton, of Longner, esq.; *Suffolk*, Sir Robert Pocklington, of Chelsworth, knt.—And his Majesty was also pleased to make the following amendment on the roll: *Glamorgan*, Richard Tubervill Picton, of Ewenny, esq. made Richard Turbervill Turbervill, of Ewenny Abbey, esq.

Whitehall, May 3. Charles Cameron, esq. appointed captain-general and governor in chief of the Bahama Islands, took the oaths appointed to be taken by the governors of his Majesty's plantations.

Queen's palace, May 8. Right Hon. Sir James Mansfield, knt. appointed lord chief justice of his Majesty's Court of Common Pleas, *vice* Lord Alvanley, dec. sworn of his Majesty's most honourable Privy Council.—Thomas Holmes, of Bexley, esq. appointed sheriff of the county of Worcester, *vice* E. Knight, of Woolverly, esq.

Whitehall, May 12. Right Hon. William Pitt, appointed chancellor and under-treasurer of his Majesty's Exchequer.—Right Hon. Edward Baron Clive, created Baron Powis, of Powis castle, co. Montgomery, Baron Herbert, of Chirbury, co. Salop, Viscount Clive, of Ludlow, co. Salop, and Earl of Powis, co. Montgomery.—William Honyman, of Armadale and Greenway, co. Orkney and Linlithgow, esq.; Alexander Penrose Cumming Gordon, of Altyr and Gordonston, co. Elgin, esq.; Richard Joseph Sullivan, of Thames Ditton, co. Surrey, esq.; Henry Mainwaring Mainwaring, of Over Peover, co. Chester, esq.; William Middleton, of Crowfield-hall, co. Suffolk, esq.; David Maxwell, of Cantonets, co. Dumfries, esq.; Drummond Smith, of Tring park, co. Herts, esq. with remainder to Charles Smith, of Suttons, co. Essex, esq.; William Fetter, of Whamprey, co. Dumfries, esq.; John Benn Walsh, of Ormathwaite, co. Cumberland, and of Warfield, co. Berks, esq.; and John Lethbridge, of Westaway-house, and Winkley-court, co. Devon, and of Sandhill park, co. Somerset, esq; created baronets.

Queen's palace, May 14. Right Hon. George Earl of Winchelsea and Nottingham, groom of the stole to his Majesty, and the Right Hon. George Thynne, commonly called Lord George Thynne, comptroller of his Majesty's Household, sworn of his Majesty's most honourable Privy Council.—Right Hon. Dudley Lord Harrowby, and the Right Hon. John Jeffries Earl Camden, sworn two of his Majesty's principal secretaries of state.

Whitehall, May 15. Right Hon. William Pitt, George Pere , esq. commonly called Lord Louvaine, James Edward Harris, esq. commonly called Viscount Fitz-Harris, the Right Hon. Charles Long, and the Hon. Henry Wellesley, appointed commissioners for executing the office of Treasurer of his Majesty's Exchequer.—Right Hon. Henry Viscount Melville, Sir Philip Stephens, bart. James Gambier, esq. vice-admiral of the Red, Sir Harry Neale, bart. Sir John Colpoys, K. B. and admiral of the Blue, Philip Patton, esq. vice-admiral of the Red, and William Dickenson, jun. esq. appointed commissioners for executing the office of High Admiral of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland.

Lord Chamberlain's office, May 15. Dr. Samuel Foart Simmons, sworn and admitted physician extraordinary to the King.

Whitehall, May 19. Isaac Coffin, of the Magdelaine Islands, in the Gulph of St. Lawrence, British North America, esq. rear-admiral of the White, created a baronet.—Right Hon. William Dundas, appointed his Majesty's secretary at war.

Downing street, May 19. Joseph Frederick Wallett Des Bares, esq. appointed lieutenant-governor of the island of Prince Edward, in America.

CIVIL PROMOTIONS.

THOMAS GOTOBED, esq. elected receiver of the Bedford charity, *vice* his father, dec.

Thomas Pearce Brown, esq. appointed deputy recorder of the borough of Bedford, *vice* Gotobed, dec.

Mr. Henry-John North, elected town-clerk of the borough of New Woodstock, co. Oxford, *vice* Walker, dec.

Mr. Dinwoodie, of Caythorpe, appointed master of the grammar-school at Ashby-de-la-Zouch, co. Leicester.

ECCLESIASTICAL PREFERMENTS.

REV. Vaughan Thomas, Stoneleigh V. co. Warwick, *vice* Sumner, dec.—This is one of the livings in the gift of the *King* presented to by the Prime Minister, and not by the Lord Chancellor. The last Chancellor of the Exchequer omitting to present to it before he resigned, it fell to the Lord Chancellor, after two years vacancy, and the present incumbent comes into all the arrears.

Rev. Richard Smith, Kingsley R. co. Stafford, and Edinsore donative, co. Derby, and domestic chaplain to the Duke of Devonshire at Chatsworth.

Rev. Francis Swan, rector of St. Peter's, Lincoln, to a prebendal stall in Lincoln cathedral, *vice* Bromfield, dec.

Rev. George Huddesford, author of "Salmagundi," "Topsy Turvy," and other humorous poems, Loxley V. co. Warwick.

Rev.

Rev. John Glaſſe, LL.B. Burnham-Weſtgate R. Norfolk.

Rev. John Haggitt, B. D. Ditton R. co. Cambridge; Rev. George Law, M. A. Willingham R. co. Cambridge; and Rev. Cæſar Morgan, D. D. to a prebendal ſtall in Ely cathedral; all *vice* Gooch, dec.

Rev. Daniel Bayley, B. D. Madingley V. co. Cambridge, *vice* Haggitt, reſigned.

Rev. Samuel Ryder Weſton, D. D. Kelſhall R. Herts, *vice* Law, reſigned.

Rev. John Ellis, Barnby-on-the-Moor prebend, in York cathedral, *vice* Carey, reſigned.

Rev. George Burrard, M. A. Middleton-Tyas V. co. Warwick, *vice* Watſon, dec.

Rev. Henry Plimley, M. A. vicar of St. Leonard, Shoreditch, Windſor living.

Rev. R. F. Onſlow, M. A. vicar of Kidderminſter, Newent V. co. Glouceſter, *vice* Foley, dec.

Rev. Wm. Doncaſter, M. A. Normanton-upon-Trent V. co. Nottingham, *vice* Clarke, dec.

Rev. J. W. King, rector of Nutherſt, Fittleworth V. both in Chicheſter diocefe.

Rev. Daniel Lancaſter, Putney R. Wilts.

Rev. John Davis, Kilkhampton R. co. Cornwall.

Rev. Charles Sloman, LL. B. Marſton-Truſſell R. co. Northampton, *vice* Bullivant, dec.

Rev. J. Lowthian, M. A. Thatcham V. co. Berks.

Rev. Wm. Hooper, B. D. Moor-Monkton R. co. York, *vice* Woodhouſe, dec.

Rev. John Rowe, B. A. Stratton V. co. Cornwall, *vice* Martin, dec.

Rev. Edward Willis, M. A. Morley R. co. Derby.

Rev. J. Wilkinſon, Kirkella living, near Hull, co. York.

Rev. John Wane, Sheffield Engliſh R. Hants, and White Parish V. Wilts.

Rev. Alexander Richardſon, M. A. vicar of Takeley, Eſſex, Great Dunmow V. in the ſame county, *vice* Howlett, dec.

Rev. Edward Harbin, Takeley V. co. Eſſex, *vice* Richardſon, reſigned.

Rev. Charles Swan, M. A. Ridlington R. co. Rutland; and Rev. Edward Jones, rector of Greetham, co. Rutland, North Kilworth R. co. Leiceſter; both *vice* Belgrave, dec.

Rev. Thomas Gardner, B. A. Brookſby R. co. Leiceſter; and Rev. Edward Morgan, Rereſby R. in the ſame county; both *vice* Orton, dec.

Rev. Thomas Norris, M. A. Harby R. co. Leiceſter.

Rev. John Stanton, Scaldwell R. co. Northampton.

Rev. John Froude, Molland and Knowſtone V. Devon.

Rev. Weſt Wheldale, M. A. Chriſt Church R. Spitalfields, Middleſex.

Rev. Mr. Parſlow, of Hampſtead, St. Giles in the Fields' curacy, Middleſex, *vice* Keddon, dec.

P. 276. Dr. Gooch was commiſſary and official of Suffolk, and commiſſary of Sudbury, in the diocefe of Norwich; but theſe offices, I believe, were not given him by his father. His ſtall at Ely was the fourth, not the fifth.—Line 15, a. read "Suſſex; brother"—ſo it ſhould be ſtopped, to remove any ambiguity.—L. 25. a. r. "Radcliffe."—L. 10, a. r. "Academies."—L. 12, b. r. "duty." E. E.

Pp. 281, 386. Mr. Hutchinſon was rector of Holywell with Needingworth, co. Huntingdon, and of Ruſhden, co. Northampton. In the two firſt he ſucceeded Matthew Maddock, M. A. of Brazenoſe college, Oxford, rector, alſo, of Catworth, co. Hunts, where he died, Jan. 22, 1788.

P. 383. Col. Durell was deſcended from an ancient family in the county of Hants, and, early in the preſent reign, was firſt equerry to the King, and governor of the pages. He was appointed deputy commiſſary-general, and ſent to the Continent to examine and ſettle the accounts of the laſt war, and of the expedition of his Royal Highneſs the Duke of York. He had completed the object of his miſſion with the higheſt credit to himſelf, and to the entire ſatisfaction of his Royal Highneſs, and was on the eve of his return to England, to enjoy the reward of his long and faithful ſervices.

P. 388. Mrs. Thornhagh, who died laſt month at Hoddeſdon, Herts, where ſhe had reſided many years in a ſtate of melancholy, was daughter of the late John Thornhagh Hewett, eſq. of Shireoaks, co. Nottingham, and niece to the late Sir George Savile. Her ſiſter was married to Francis Ferrand Foljambe, eſq. of Aldwarke, near Rotherham, and died ſuddenly, Dec. 28, 1790.

BIRTHS.

LATELY, at Wexford, in Ireland, the wife of George St. George Irving, eſq. a ſon and heir.

In Merrion-ſquare, Dublin, the wife of Thomas Goold, eſq. a ſon and heir.

At Edinburgh, Lady Louiſa Orde, a ſon.

At Elterwalter, in Weſtmoreland, the wife of the Rev. Henry Byron, a ſon.

At the houſe of her father, the late Lord Clarina, in Brook-ſtreet, Bath, the Hon. Mrs. Stack, wife of John S. eſq. of the county of Kerry, in Ireland, a ſon and heir.

In Seymour-ſtreet, Bath, the wife of Dr. Boiſragon, a ſon.

At Tunbridge wells, the wife of George Dering, eſq. a daughter.

At Great Ealing, co. Middleſex, Mrs. Second, a daughter.

At Camberwell, Surrey, Lady Caroline Barham, a ſon.

In Hertford-ſtreet, May-fair, the wife of W. Dickinſon, jun. eſq. M. P. ſon.

In York-place, Portman-ſquare, the wife of A. I. Ram, eſq. a ſon.

April 21. The wife of W. H. White, esq. of Parliament-place, Old Palace-yard, a son.

22. The wife of Wm. Lord, esq. of Tupton-hall, near Chesterfield, a daughter.

23. At Edinburgh, the Hon. Mrs. Captain Hunter, a daughter.

24. In Charlotte str. Fitzroy-sqn. the wife of Mr. Ashe, professor of musick, a daugh.

27. At Lymington, Hants, the wife of Wm. Rooke, esq. a son and heir.

28. At the house of Jervoise Clerke Jervoise, esq. the wife of the Rev. Samuel Clarke, a son.

At Maple-Durham-house, the wife of Edward Blount, esq. of Bellamore, co. Stafford, a daughter.

The wife of A. Orme, esq. of Wigmore-street, Cavendish-square, a son.

30. At Godalming, Surrey, the wife of Capt. S. Ballard, R. N. a daughter.

May 1. Mrs. Buchanan, of Woodman-sterne, Surrey, a son.

At Lady Caroline Leigh's, in Sloane-street, the Hon. Mrs. Leigh, a daughter.

Hon. Mrs. Maitland, wife of Lieut.-col. M. of the 1st foot-guards, a son.

2. At Paddington, Viscountess Folkstone, a daughter.

At the Earl of Derby's, Lady Stanley, a daughter.

3. In Bruton street, the wife of Alexander Baring, esq. a daughter.

In Portland-place, the wife of John Denison, esq. M. P. a son.

4. In Baker-street, Portman-square, the wife of Charles Law, esq. a daughter.

In Great Quebec-street, the wife of Thomas Gillibrand, esq. a son and heir.

5. At Brompton, the wife of John Temple, esq. a daughter.

In Berkeley-square, the lady of Sir Geo. Shee, bart. a daughter.

At her house in Weymouth-street, Lady Harriet Gill, a son.

At Broomfield-place, the wife of Jolliffe Tufnell, esq. a son and heir.

7. In Somerset-place, the wife of D. O. Parry Okeden, esq. a son, which died in a few hours.

8. At Richmond, Surrey, the Hon. Mrs. Smith, a daughter.

9. At her house in Grosvenor-square, the Duchess of Beaufort, a daughter.

In Manchester-square, the wife of T. Wheeler Milner, esq. a son.

The wife of John Cope, esq. of George-street, Hanover-square, a son.

The wife of Peregrine Maisingherd, esq. of Gunby park, co. Lincoln, a son.

10. Viscountess Morpeth, daughter of the Duchess of Devonshire, a daughter.

11. In the Stable-yard, St. James's, the Duchess of Bedford, a son.

At Bath, the wife of the Rev. Dr. B. Mewckham Lisle, a son.

12. At Moreton, co. Dorset, Lady Harriet Frampton, a son.

13. At Haverfordwest, Lady Kensington, a daughter.

At the Earl of Mansfield's, in Portland-place, the lady of the Hon. and Rev. Mr. Cathcart, a daughter.

14. The wife of Effex Bond, esq. of Mouse-hill, Greenwich, a son.

15. The wife of James Kinlock, esq. of Brunswick-square, a son.

16. The wife of Andrew Corbet, esq. of Acton Reynold, Shrewsbury, a son.

17. Mrs. Henshaw, of Lutterworth, co. Leicester, three sons and one daughter, all living, and likely to do well.

19. The wife of George Stewart, esq. late purser in the East India Company's service, a daughter.

At Swansea, in South Wales, the wife of John Rees, esq. of Killymaenllwyd-house, Caermarthenshire, a daughter.

At Normanby, co. York, the wife of W. Ward Jackson, esq. a son.

20. At Bishop Burton, near Beverley, co. York, Lady Mulgrave, a daughter.

22. At Hanley castle, co. Worcester, the wife of Richard Chambers, jun. esq. a son.

23. At Edinburgh, the Hon. Mrs. Oliphant Murray, a son.

25. In North Audley-street, the Hon. Mrs. Thomas, a daughter.

At Hom common, Mrs. Borough, a dau.

27. At his house on Sloane-terrace, the wife of Thomas Hoblyn, esq. a daughter.

The wife of Edward Shaw, esq. of Guildford-place, a son.

28. In Bladud-buildings, Bath, the wife of Thomas Calley, esq. of Burderop park, Wilts, a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

April 29. ISAAC GOLDSMID, esq. of Finsbury square, to Isabel, second daughter of Abraham G. esq. of the same place.

30. Richard Orlebar, esq. of Hinwick-house, co. Bedford, to Miss Maria Longuet, daughter of Benjamin L. esq. of Bath.

May... Sir Oswald Mosley, bart. grandson of Sir John P. M. of Rolleston-house, co. Stafford, to Miss Every, daughter of Sir Edward E. bart.

In Buckinghamshire, Louis Montgaillard, esq. a French emigrant, to Miss Arabella Norman, a young lady of exquisite beauty, with a fortune of 30,000l.

Mr. Lawson, to the widow of Thomas Higgs, esq. of London-house, Hackney.

May 1. At Bristol, Rev. George Thorold, of Rauceby, son of Sir John T. bart. of Syston park, co. Lincoln, to the only dau. of Benj. Baugh, esq. of Portland-place.

2. At Belton, Mr. Darby, farmer, of Merrill grange, to Miss Morley, of Boylstone, co. Derby.

3. Lieut. David Chambers, R. N. to Emma-Catherine, fourth daughter of John Weyland, esq. of Grosvenor-street.

4. At Holcombe Regis, Devon, Rev. J. B. May,

May, of Ashbrittle, co. Somerset, to Miss Whitter, daugh. of the Rev. Triftram W.

5. Bartholomew Jeffery, esq. of Throgmorton-street, to Miss Molefworth, daughter of the late Richard M. esq. and niece of Lord Viscount M.

Joseph Fetley, esq. of the Royal Bucks militia, to Miss Viret, of Wheatfield, Oxf.

7. At Boston, co. Linc. Rev. James Wayet, lecturer of that parish, to Miss Flowers.

8. At Ilminster, Mr. Young, of Taunton, to Miss Mules, daugh. of the Rev. J. H. M.

9. Mr. D. Andrews, of Plymouth, to Miss H. Holman, of Exeter.

10. At St. James's, Piccadilly, by the Bishop of London, Thomas Porteus, esq. of Jermyn-street, St. James's, to Miss Eliz. Clapham, of Little Dean's-yard, Westm.

12. At Greenwich, Mr. Forbes, of Elyplace, Holborn, to Miss Maule, daughter of the Rev. John M. one of the chaplains of Greenwich hospital.

At Milton, near Gravesend, Capt. Burlo Wilcken, of the King's German Legion, to the Baroness Dorette de Bar.

14. At Briftol, Wm. Harris Tonge, esq. of Clveston, co. Gloucester, to Miss Bryan, daughter of the late Rev. John B. of Charlton, co. Somerset.

15. John Unwin, esq. of the Treasury, to the eldest daughter of John Sargent, esq. M. P. of Woolavington, Suffex.

16. At St. George's, Hanover-square, by the Bishop of Bath and Wells, the Hon. Lieut.-col. De Grey, eldest son of Lord Walsingham, to the eldest daughter of Paul Cobb Methuen, esq. of Corsham-ho. Wilts.

17. At Northwood, in the Isle of Wight, Rev. Wm Dick, M. A. of Chalton, Hants, to Miss Gill, daughter of the Rev. James Hyde G. of West Cowes.

John Lowder, jun. esq. of Lansdown-place, Bath, to Mary, second daughter of the late Charles D'Oyley, esq. of Southrop, co. Gloucester.

19. At St. George's church, Bloomsbury, Francis Parrett, esq. of Hawksbury-hall, near Coventry, to Miss Hewitt, eldest dau. of the late J. H. esq. of Coventry.

21. Haynes Alleyne, esq. eldest son of J. L. A. esq. of Westbury-house, co. Gloucester, to Georgiana, second daughter of W. Wake, esq. of Bishop's-hall, co. Somerset.

22 Mr. Edward Vennor, of Cornhill, to Miss Anne Bodden, daughter of Mr. William B. of Great Surrey-road.

23 At the Earl of Westmoreland's, in Berkeley square, Lord Villiers, son of the Earl of Jersey, to Lady Sarah Fane, eldest daughter of the Earl of Westmoreland.

At St. Pancras, John Munn, esq. of Chichester, to Miss Mary-Elizabeth Parker, of Howland-street, Fitzroy-square, daughter of the late Capt. P. of the Royal Navy, and niece to the late Dr. P. rector of St. James's.

26. At the Earl of Fortescue's, in Grosvenor-square, Lord King, to Lady Hester Fortescue, second daughter of the Earl of F.

DEATHS.

1803. *Aug.* 21. AT Trinidad, William Hoare Lewis, esq. born at Gibraltar 1777. He was the fourth and last surviving son of the late Col. George Lewis, of the Royal Regiment of Artillery, who so eminently distinguished himself by his activity and services during the siege of Gibraltar, when the artillery under his command destroyed the combined floating batteries of France and Spain, on the memorable 13th of September, 1782. A liberal education of ten years at Eton, completed under the tuition of his excellent and respectable uncle the Rev. Bertrand Ruffel, formed him both a scholar and a gentleman. In him were conspicuous every amiable quality of the heart, the most placid disposition, propriety of conduct, and exemplary firmness in the discharge of every duty of life. He entered on the study of the law, to which, for near five years, he closely attended; when, his health suffering by sedentary application, he relinquished that profession; and, after the distressing loss of his elder brother, Capt. George Lewis, of the corps of Royal Engineers, on his passage to England from Grenada for the recovery of his health (leaving two infant sons), undertook a voyage to that island to arrange affairs devolving on him. There, for some months, he found himself quite invigorated; till a violent cold, from being wet, brought on a dreadful fever, which baffling the utmost exertions of medical skill and every human effort, in a few days put a period to his life, and deprived his afflicted mother and sisters of their kind protector, the best of sons and brothers, his two infant nephews of an affectionate relative, and all who knew him well of a sincere and truly valuable friend.

Sept. . . . . At Trincomalè, in the island of Ceylon, Dunbar James Hunter, lieutenant-colonel of the 19th regiment of foot, and grandson to the late Robert Hunter, professor of Greek in Edinburgh University.

Sept. 7. At Calcutta, in the East Indies, William Archibald Edmonstone, esq. third member of the Board of Trade, and eldest son of Sir Archibald E. bart.

Oct 1. In camp at Affaye, of the wounds he received in the action of Sept. 23, Capt. William M'Gregor, of the 7th regiment of Native Cavalry.—*Oct.* . . At the same place, also in consequence of their wounds, Lieut. Rob. M'Murdo and Ensign Kearnan, both of his Majesty's 74th regiment of foot.

6. At Broach, Surgeon Davis, of the 65th regiment of foot.

8. At camp, near Broders, Lieut. Campbell, of the Bombay Cavalry.

16 At Bombay, Mrs. Bordeau.—Also, Lieut.-col. Henry Long, major of artillery on the Bombay establishment.

18. In consequence of a wound he received in taking a small fort called Fettiah, belonging

belonging to a refractory chief in the provinces lately ceded to the Eaſt India Company by the Nabob of Oude, Col. Guthrie, of the 19th regiment of Native Infantry.

21. At Bengal, Mr. Jas. Francis Hodges, chief officer of the Lord Duncan Indiaman.

Nov. 5. At Bombay, Bilye Richard Leſſingham, eſq. of the Eaſt India Company's civil ſervice at that preſidency.

1804. *March* 25. This day the remains of Corporal James Aldenrath, of the 24th regiment of foot, aged 52, were interred at St. Michael's Coſlany, in the city of Norwich, with ſplendid military honours, attended to the grave by the band and the greater part of his own regiment, and likewiſe by the Lodge of Free Maſons, of which order he had been a member for many years. In the courſe of his ſervice in different armies, he had been in moſt parts of the globe: he ſerved under William V. Prince of Orange, 1 year and 4 months; Mary Thereſa, Queen of Hungary, 7 months; Philip III. King of Spain, 6 months; Louis XV. King of France, 3 years and 9 months; Louis XVI King of France, 10 months; William V. Prince of Orange, 6 months; George III. King of Great Britain, 28 years and 7 months; making a total of 36 years and 1 month; and during this time was at the ſieges of Bergen-op-Zoom, Aix-la-Chapelle, Maeſtricht, Ypres, &c.

26. Mr. Holden, of Lincoln, hair-dreſſer. Being one of the volunteer infantry, he was buried with military honours.

Mr. Light, a reſpectable farmer of Soudley, in Shropſhire, and a man of good property, being at Newport, approached a waggon loaded with lime, which was paſſing through the town, and taking off his hat, placed his head cloſe to one of the wheels, which paſſed over him, and cruſhed him to death inſtantaneouſly. No reaſon is aſſigned for the commiſſion of this ſtrange and melancholy act.

Aged 74, Mr. Hugh Pridmore, of Morcot, in Rutland.

27. At Brompton-grove, Maria Louiſa Françoiſe D'Eſparres La Luſan, Comteſſe De Polaſtron. Her remains were depoſited in a vault in St. Pancras church-yard, with great funeral pomp; the body being firſt embalmed, and incloſed in a lead coffin, outſide of which was a caſe magnificently covered with crimſon-velvet, and ornamented with very great taſte and ſplendour. The funeral was conducted with much elegance and taſte, and moved along in the following order: Two mutes; four prieſts in their robes; two men bearing an urn, in which the heart of the deceaſed was incloſed; the body, with the pall ſupported by friends of the deceaſed; eighteen mourners. Among the latter were ſeveral relations of the deceaſed, who was of the Houſe of Bourbon, and dame du palais to the late unfortunate Queen of France. The funeral is of a temporary nature, as the remains of the Counteſs are to be removed to Paris after the war, to be interred in the vault of her anceſtors.

Much regretted, Catherine, wife of Thomas Brooks, eſq. of Bedford-ſquare, and daughter of Windſor Sandys, eſq. late of Miſerden park. Her remains were interred in the family-vault of the Sandys, in Miſerden church, co. Glouceſter.

At Garthkeen-houſe, near Caſtle Grant, in Scotland, Elizabeth, youngeſt daughter of the late Sir Ludovick Grant, bart.

28. At Lincoln, advanced in years, the wife of the Rev. Tillotſon Laycock.

At Gainſborough, in an advanced age, Joſeph Hunt, eſq.

At Kentiſh-town, in her 80th year, Mrs. Sarah Lee.

29. Aged 35, Mr. Wm. Barnſdale, jun. farmer and grazier, of Claypole, Notts, lieutenant of the Loveden Volunteer Infantry.

30. In her 62d year, the wife of the Rev. Mr. Maugham, rector of Moulton, Linc.

At Highgate, in her 75th year, Mrs. A. Pointer, the oldeſt inhabitant thereof.

31. At Barbadoes, of a fever, Mr. Bolton, ſurgeon of the Prince Erneſt packet.

At Stebbington, co. Northampton, aged 50, the wife of Capt. Cochet, R. N.

Suddenly, at a very advanced age, Rob. Woodhouſe, eſq. of Owſton, Gainſboro'.

After a lingering illneſs, aged 18, Joſeph, ſon of Mr. Joſeph Gattey, of Exeter.

April .... At Paris, Gen. Berruyer, governor of the Hoſpital of Invalids. He had been preſent at the chriſtening of the Firſt Conſul, and often mentioned it.

Advanced in years, Mrs. Maltby, of Lincoln, widow.

At Welton, near Louth, aged 78, Mrs. Bailey, mother of Mrs. Wheatman, of the ſame place.

At Helpringham, co. Lincoln, far advanced in years, Mr. Thomas Taylor, father of Mrs. J. S. Baxter, of that place.

Rev. William Lobb, rector of Harpham cum Wilby, and of Moulton, co. Norfolk; the two former in the gift of James Townſend, eſq. as repreſentative of the Hare family Earls of Colrane; the latter of Chriſt college, Cambridge, of which Mr. L. was B. A. 1750, M. A. 1754.

At Mr. Gutterſon's, brewer, Shadwell, of a dropſical complaint, Mrs. Ewing, wife of Mr. E. fellmonger, and ſiſter of Capt. Dance, in the E. India Company's ſervice.

Nath. Pierce, eſq. of the Navy Pay-office.

April 2. Loſt, among the perſons on-board the Apollo frigate, off the coaſt of Portugal, Mr. Proby, midſhipman, ſon of the Rev. N. C. Proby, of Stratford St. Mary, Bury St. Edmund's, Suffolk.

4. At Iſlington, in her 80th year, Mrs. Letitia Seagrave, widow.

After a lingering illneſs, Judith, ſecond daughter of Mrs. Baguell, of Long Aſhton.

6. At Valenciennes, in France, the Rev. Danvers Graves, LL.D. late of Eaſt Woodhay, in Berkſhire.

At New-houſe, Cottage Creſcent, Bath, Miſs Collier, daughter of the late Theodoſius C. eſq.

At Sunderland, a handſome young lady, named Young, put an end to her life, by hanging herſelf with a pocket-handkerchief and child's ſlip tied together.

7. At Melſ, in her 74th year, after a lingering illneſs, Mrs. Elizabeth Bayntun, mother of Mr. B. of Frome, and youngeſt ſiſter to the late Richard Lanſdown, eſq. of Woodborrow-houſe, co. Somerſet.

Joſhua Pickerſgill, eſq. of Smug Oak, in Hertfordſhire.

At Richmond, Surrey, aged 71, Mrs. Anne De Moivré.

Suddenly, aged 65, Mrs. Catherine Hudſpeth, of John-ſtreet, Blackfriers.

In Upper Berkeley-ſtreet, Mrs. Elizabeth Farmar, relict of the late Rev. Richard F. of Cork, in Ireland.

8. In his 75th year, George Ruſſell, eſq. of Long Lands, Kent. Few men have riſen to more conſequence in trade, not only in his immediate line, but in a variety of ſpeculative adventures. Inſtead of veſting his money in a kind of lazy ſecurity in the funds, he kept the moſt of his immenſe capital for the purpoſes of commercial adventure. His father was a ſmall ſoap-maker in Cow croſs when ſoft ſoap was the almoſt only article of family uſe. From working on the river Thames for a ſmall weekly ſum and his victuals, he entered in the manufacture of hard ſoap, and very ſoon brought the article to almoſt ſuperſede the uſe of ſoft ſoap. He was poſſeſſed of uncommon ſtrong powers of mind. He erected, partly on the ſpot where Queen Elizabeth's barge-houſe ſtood, the premiſes ſo well known by that name, upon a plan entirely his own; a manufactory which, in that line, even now ſtands unrivalled for convenience, for extent, and even elegance of deſign. He was his own ſurveyor, bricklayer, and carpenter. He was a man of very few words, correct judgement, and great deciſion of mind. He very ſoon left all his competitors far behind; and for many years his price not only governed London, but even the moſt of England He did not confine his views to his immediate object of manufacture, but engaged in a variety of extenſive commercial ſpeculations. He has had very heavy loſſes—to the amount of thouſands in a day, and was never known to alter his temper. He gave away very large ſums, and left behind him 150,000l. His executors are, Mr. Sharpe, Mr. Handyſide, and Mr. Randall. He was ſenſible of his approaching diſſolution for ſome months; and, ſome time previous to his death, diſpenſed with his medical attendants. He conducted buſineſs to almoſt the laſt hour of his life, and was very anxious to get his numerous concerns to a cloſe. He diſpoſed of his concern at Old Barge houſe laſt year, to be delivered up at Lady-day. He repeatedly ſent for the parties, deſiring them to get every thing ready as ſoon as poſſible; fearing, if there was any delay, he ſhould not live to execute the agreements, which he only ſurvived ſix days. The compoſure with which he ſaw the gradual approach of death, was ſeen with aſtoniſhment by all his friends.

In his 67th year, after a long and painful illneſs, which he bore with manly fortitude, Powell Snell, eſq. of Gutting Grange, co. Glouceſter; the ſuavity of whoſe manners, elegant accompliſhments, and unbounded hoſpitality, gained him the love and affection of all that knew him; to which he added, the active magiſtrate, the perſevering ſoldier, the kind huſband, the benevolent Chriſtian, the mild maſter, and the ſincere and ſteady friend. As he had lived greatly beloved, ſo he died univerſally lamented.

In Pall Mall, in her 72d year, the relict of Milſon Edgar, eſq. of the Red houſe, Ipſwich, Suffolk.

9. At Shorncliff barracks, in his 22d year, extremely regretted, Capt. Alexander Duncan Cameron, of the 95th (Rifle) regiment. The interment took place with military honours, and was attended by his regiment, Major-gen. Moore, Brigadier-gen. Manningham, and all the officers of the brigade, thus paying a melancholy tribute of reſpect to the memory of a brother officer, who (to quote Major-gen. Moore's orders on the occaſion), from the worth of his character, his honourable and upright conduct, was in every reſpect entitled to it.

In Berkeley-ſquare, Lord Viſcount Bury, eldeſt ſon of the Earl of Albemarle. His remains were interred in the family-vault near Quidenham hall, Norfolk. The coffin was covered with grey cloth; and on the plate was the following inſcription:

The Right Hon. WILLIAM Viſcount BURY,
Died the 9th of April, 1804,
Aged 11 Years.

The ornaments were very handſome; the handles of ſilver, with the family coronet engraved on them.

At Kilbeggin, in Ireland, of a fever, Robert Piggot, eſq. brother to Sir George P. bart. of Patſhull, co. Stafford, and lieutenant-colonel of the 30th foot.

At Geneva, in an advanced age, after a ſhort illneſs, Monſ. Necker, formerly miniſter of finance in France. Madame Staël Von Holſtein, now reſiding at Berlin, is his only child, and inherits all her father's property, which is calculated to amount to five millions of livres. Since the death of his wife, in 1796, he regarded life with diſguſt, and paſſed regularly every day ſome hours by the ſide of the coffin containing the corpſe of Madame Necker. He

deſired,

deſired, in his will, that both their bodies ſhould be buried together in a viney ard upon his eſtate.

10. This morning the body of a man was ſeen floating in the Thames, off Irongate-ſtairs, near the Tower, which was immediately picked up and conveyed on ſhore. He had on a large ſhathing coat, underneath, a lieutenant's uniform; and, on farther examination, in his pocket were found his commiſſion, and an impreſs-warrant, by which it appears his name is Dunbar, and that he was lieutenant of the Amelia frigate, commanded by Lord Proby, lying at Woolwich. How the accident happened is not known; but it is conjectured he fell from ſome merchant-veſſel in attempting to ſtep into the boat of the Amelia, as he had been ſent from that ſhip upon the impreſs ſervice.

At Seaton, aged 49, Richard Milford, eſq. eldeſt ſon of the late Samuel M. eſq. of Exeter.

11. In Manchester-ſquare, Mrs. Mary Peters Fearon.

In Dean-ſtr. Audley-ſquare, Mrs. Hales, ſiſter of Sir Philip H. bart.

Of a moſt painful and lingering illneſs, aged 18, Miſs Miller, eldeſt daughter of Mr. M. of Highgate.

12. At Dupplin caſtle, in Perthſhire, after a lingering illneſs, Robert Auriol Drummond Hay, eighth Earl of Kinnoull, Viſcount Dupplin, and Baron Hay. He ſucceeded his father in 1758, having been M. P. for the Univerſity of Cambridge in the parliaments of 1741, 1747, and 1754, in the two laſt of which he was chairman of the committee of privileges and elections. In 1751 he was appointed one of the commiſſioners of the revenue in Ireland; in 1746, one of the commiſſioners of trade and plantations; in 1754, one of the commiſſioners of the treaſury, and joint paymaſter of the forces with the Earl of Darlington; in 1757, firſt lord of trade; and, in 1758, chancellor of the duchy and county palatine of Lancaſter, and one of his Majeſty's moſt honourable privy council; in 1759, ambaſſador to the King of Portugal, at whoſe court he reſided only a few months, and returned to England the following year. In 1741 he married Conſtantia, daughter of John Kyrle-Emly, eſq. of Whetham, co. Wilts, who died in 1753, without any ſurviving iſſue. He was the eldeſt ſon of George ſeventh Earl of Kinnoull, created by Queen Anne, 1711, a baron of Great Britain, by the title of Lord Hay, Baron Hay of Pedwardin, co. Hereford, who, by Abigail, daughter of Robert Earl of Oxford, lord treaſurer, had three other ſons: Robert, Archbiſhop of York, died 1776; John, rector of Epworth, co. Lincoln, deceaſed; and Edward, conſul at Cadiz and Portugal, and embaſſador plenipotentiary to that court; and ſix daughters, of whom the fifth married Dr. Roper, chancellor of the dioceſe of York; and the ſixth Dr. Hume, ſucceſſively biſhop of Oxford and Salisbury.

Of a cancer in his throat, Mr. Charles Bennett, upwards of 40 years organiſt of Truro church, co. Cornwall. This gentleman was reſpectably deſcended; but being in childhood deprived of his ſight by the burſting of a wooden gun, he was put under the tuition of that celebrated organiſt Stanley, with whom he continued ſeven years. He was ſoon after appointed organiſt of Truro; and, during the earlier part of his life, taught his profeſſional ſcience through a great part of his native county. His ſprightly wit and convivial temper made him a welcome viſitor wherever he went, and often has he "ſet the table in a roar." Although blind, he delighted in amuſements which would appear to give pleaſure chiefly to the ſight. He was partial to horticulture; and ſo exquiſite was his touch, that he could diſtinguiſh and deſcribe all his flowers, and even the different weeds which occaſionally mixed with them. Although he had reaſon to lament the effects of gun-powder, yet he has been known to walk above a mile to hear fire-works let off, perfectly diſtinguiſhing between the good and the bad. He enjoyed a game at whiſt, and played with ſkill and preciſion, having previouſly marked his cards with a needle ſo ingeniouſly that the punctures were imperceptible to his adverſaries; nor was he long in thus preparing the cards for his uſe. He attended the Truro theatre when honoured by the performance of Mrs. Siddons. He ſcarcely ever failed to recollect any one whoſe voice he had once heard. He was the author of many muſical compoſitions. Having a ſon, a lieutenant in the navy, who was with Captains Sir Edward Pellew and Carthew Reynolds, in ſeveral of their engagements, he employed his poetical talents in celebrating their atchievements. His memory remained unimpaired to the laſt; as an inſtance of which, he recollected that a conſiderable ſum of money was due from him to a perſon who had no ſecurity for it, on which account he had paid it off immediately. He was ever punctual in his attendance at church, and never allowed a ſlight illneſs, or any other conſideration, to interfere with his public duty in that place.

14. At her mother's houſe in George-ſtreet, Hanover-ſquare, Miſs Walker, only daughter of the late Richard W. eſq. of Michael grove park, Eſſex.

In her 21ſt year, after a very long illneſs, which afforded no hope of recovery, Lady Harriet Fitzroy, ſeventh daughter of the Duke and Ducheſs of Grafton.

Aged 61, Mr. John Etherington, of Hull.

Mrs.

Mrs. Taylor, miſtreſs of the White Horſe inn at Morcot, co. Rutland.

Aged 59, Mr. Iſaac Spray, one of the vicars-choral of Lincoln cathedral.

15. Mr. Keats, livery-ſtable-keeper in Moorfields. He went to dine at Southgate; returned at a late hour; and, on paſſing down the City road, his horſe fell with him, when he had the misfortune to fracture his ſkull. It was about one o'clock in the morning when the watchman found him; he was then alive, but ſpeechleſs; the watchman got aſſiſtance, and took him to a houſe in the neighbourhood, where he died about eight o'clock.

Thomas Hillyard, eſq. of Northampton.

At Hull, aged 77, Mrs. Hudſon, widow.

16. Mrs. Nutt, ſen. of Leiceſter.

At Aſhby-de-la-Zouch, Miſs Piddocke, only daughter of Mr. P. attorney.

Miſs Robinſon, daughter of Mr. Simeon R. of Duxford, Eſſex.

Mr. Whitham, miller, at Mr. George's flour-mill in Enfield-marſh, the oldeſt ſervant on the eſtabliſhment.

17. Aged 101, the relict of Mr. Peet, formerly of Broad-lane, Nottingham.

At Stockholm, the agent-general and firſt architect to the King of Sweden, Louis Jean Deſtres. He was a native of France, and in his youth had been ſent by the King to Rome. Guſtavus, from the account he had received of the merit of this young artiſt, invited him to Stockholm.

18. Aged 45, Mr. Hall, of Caſtle Bytham, late of Coningſby, co. Lincoln. He was well and cheerful as uſual, went to the door to ſpeak to a neighbour, dropped down, and died inſtantly.

At his father's houſe, Thorpe-place, co. Norfolk, Rice James, jun. eſq.

At his houſe in Grove-ſtreet, Hackney, in a fit of coughing, aged 69, Henry Handley Norris, eſq.

19. At Bridgewater, co. Somerſet, ſuddenly, while ſitting in his chair, near 80 years old, the Rev. John Howel, miniſter of the Preſbyterian congregation in that town. He was ſon of a yeoman of Pembrokeſhire, and was educated at the Diſſenting academy at Caermarthen, under the Rev. Dr. Davis, whoſe daughter he married, and by her had three or four daughters (two ſurviving), and one ſon. He was aſſiſtant to the Rev. Mr. Buſh, paſtor of the Preſbyterian congregation at Enfield, whence he was removed to be paſtor of a congregation at Poole, co. Dorſet, where he for ſome time kept a ſchool, thence to Yeovil, and thence to Bridgewater, where he died, as above related, after having preached on the preceding Sunday, April 15. His ſon was agent to Mrs. Jefferies (late Mrs. Hayley), in America, where he ſet up a printing-preſs and a newſpaper, in which he publiſhed ſuch exact reports of debates that Congreſs allowed him a ſeat among them, in order to report their proceedings. Thence he went, as a trader on his own account, to China and Bengal; and died, about two years ago, at Calcutta, having prepared a Hiſtory of the Mahratta War; but left behind him very little property.

At her houſe in St. George's, Canterbury, Miſs Catherine J. Hammond, daughter of the late William Hammond, eſq. of St. Alban's Court, in Nonington, Kent, who died 1773, by Charlotte daughter and coheir of William Egerton, LL. D. prebendary of Canterbury, &c. As, in her earlier days, ſhe was remarkable for her vivacity, good-humour, love of ſociety, and every amiable quality, ſo ſhe ſupported an unexampled and excruciating illneſs of more than fifteen years, during fourteen of which ſhe was confined to her room and her bed, with a patience, reſignation, and fortitude, which have no parallel. Through this long and calamitous period of indeſcribable ſufferings, when her diſſolution was almoſt daily expected, and even to be deſired by her beſt friends, a peeviſh or diſcontented expreſſion was never heard to eſcape her. To the laſt ſhe was alive to the happineſs of others; and the long-expiring lamp of life, even in its ſevereſt ſtruggles, never ſuppreſſed or damped her benevolence towards her numerous relations and acquaintance, who watched with undiminiſhed ſolicitude her uncommon trials. She is gone to reap the rewards of that warm and chearing religion which enabled her angelic diſpoſition to ſurmount a ſeries of the moſt acute and protracted pains; and in this conviction it is the duty of her who knew her moſt and loved her beſt, and who attended her with an affection and unwearied care too exquiſite and too delicate for praiſe, to find the conſolation ſhe wants. To ſuch a character the luſtre of deſcent can add but a faint and eclipſed light; yet, in the ſplendid origin of her mother, ſhe might have found an ample ſource of worldly pride; and the Hammonds of St. Alban's have been, for almoſt three centuries, rendered honourable by their alliances, and reſpectable for their rank, and been conſecrated in the pages of Britiſh Genius, by producing, in the Hammonds of Somerſham (who were a younger branch), the father and grandfather of the celebrated Elegiac Poet.

At Maidſtone, after a long and painful illneſs, ſupported with firmneſs, piety, and reſignation, in her 79th year, Mrs. Jane Lewis, widow of the Rev. Iſrael L. formerly, for upwards of 24 years, a Proteſtant Diſſenting-miniſter in that town.

Aged 77, Mr. John Crowſon, of All Saints pariſh, Stamford, co. Lincoln.

Aged 63, Mr. Charles Foſter, of Lincoln, bricklayer. He was a member of the common council, and ſerved the office of ſheriff in 1790.

John

John Gardner, esq. of Chatteris, co. Cambridge, in the commission of the peace for the Isle of Ely.

At his son's house in Piccadilly, aged 70, Mr. George Martin, late of Mount-street, Grosvenor-square.

20. At Gainsborough, aged 83, the relict of the late Mr. Robert Thornton.

At the vicarage-house at Pickering, the widow of Francis Laye, esq. of Doncaster.

21. At the parsonage-house at Boscombe, aged 83, the Rev. Samuel Topping, rector of Blatchington, Sussex.

At her residence in North Audley-street, aged 71, Mrs. Jane Comte.

His Serene Highness the Reigning Duke of Saxe-Gotha; born Jan. 30, 1745. He forbade, in his will, all ceremony at his burial, except such as is usual for his lowest subjects. He desired to be buried in his English garden, at the feet of the coffins containing the bodies of two of his already deceased children. No speech or sermon to be pronounced, and no monument to be erected over him; but he desires his second son, Prince Frederick, to place a tree upon his grave. To this prince he bequeaths his English garden, which is to be open, as formerly, to all visitors. The simple burial ceremony of this Sovereign took place on the night of the 25th, according to the wish he expressed in his will. The grave was dug on the island, in the English garden, at the foot of those of his two deceased children. The false glitter, so ill becoming such a situation, was entirely laid aside. The Reigning Duchess, with her child on her arm, had, the evening before, strewed flowers round the grave. The midnight-hour struck, when the body entered the garden, carried by the servants of the late Duke. The walk to the island was laid with black cloth, with the boat that carried it over. A dark but quiet night favoured this melancholy performance. The ceremony was only interrupted by the sighs and tears of all present, which ran in abundance on the coffin. The grave had been dug by the late Duke's courtiers, and was filled by the hands of the members of his Highness's family. Prince Frederick planted a tree on the grave. No drums were beat, no sermon was pronounced, no cannons were fired, no bells were tolled.

22. In her 78th year, Mrs. Twining, of Essex-street, Strand.

At Ludshot, John Miller, esq. eldest son of Sir John M. bart. of Froyle, Hants.

At Ealing, Middlesex, the infant son of the Rev. Mr. Goodenough.

Mrs. Paice, of Hartley Waspall, Hants; and, on the 4th of *May*, the Rev. William Paice, her husband.

After a long illness, the wife of Mr. Noles, druggist, of Melton Mowbray.

23. At Gainsborough, aged 77, Mr. Jn. Laing, late farmer at Luddington, near Crowle, co. Lincoln.

At Spalding, Mr. Betham, many years a respectable surgeon and apothecary there.

At Exton, in Rutland, Wm. Reeve, esq. (only brother of the late Samuel R. esq.) possessed of a very considerable estate, which, by his dying intestate, devolves to Robert Kirk, esq. of Kibworth, co. Leicester, his nephew and heir-at-law.

Aged 39, Mr. John Ward, silk-throwster, of Derby.

At Ipswich, aged 22, to the great grief of his parents and friends, and after a long illness, borne with the greatest patience and resignation, Mr. William Spark, jun. surgeon, eldest son of Mr. S. surgeon, of that place. He was a young man of remarkable suavity of disposition and manners, and was a close observer of human nature, which enabled him to select with great judgment, and to copy examples most worthy of imitation.

At Clapton, suddenly, in her chair, Mrs. Fuller, wife of Thomas F. esq.

In New Bond-street, in her 86th year, Mrs. Elizabeth Kandler.

In Harpur-street, Miss Sophia Heywood, daughter of Mr. Serjeant H.

At his house in Milk-street, Cheapside, James Neale, esq. of Hackney.

24. Mr. Atkins, a considerable wholesale grocer at Leicester.

At Louth, co. Lincoln, aged upwards of 70, Mrs. Stocks.

At Doncaster, aged 65, John Whitaker, esq. alderman, and in the commission of the peace for that borough.

At Wimborne, Dorset, after a few days illness, Mr. John Brassett, sadler, &c.

At his house in Gosport, Thomas Larcum, esq. a captain in the royal navy. The corpse of this truly valuable officer was followed to the grave by many distinguished naval characters. During 40 years service, the time Capt. L. has spent on shore was little more than two years.

At Abingdon, Berks, F. Willince, esq. He has left only one daughter, married to the Rev. Dr. Lempriere, of Abingdon.

The wife of William Blewett, esq. of Priors Ongar, Essex.

Mr. John Ballard, of South-street, Grosvenor-square.

In Fitzroy-square, of a decline, Louisa, young. daugh. of the late Wm. Franks, esq.

25. Of a decline, Sir George Russell, bart. of Checkers, Bucks. The title is now become extinct.

At Ipswich, in his 67th year, Mr. Simon Baker, sen. grocer and tea-dealer.

Aged 56, Mr. John Joyce, 30 years a respectable clothier at Freshford, Somerset.

In his 21st year, Mr. Edward Gray Harford, eldest son of J. S. Harford, esq. of Bristol, banker.

26. In Wells-row, Islington, aged 30, the wife of Mr. Edmund Utting Watling, merchant, late of Lower Tooting, Surrey.

At

At Sunbury, in his 38th year, after a moft fevere and lingering illnefs, Sampfon Wright, efq. fon of the late Sir Sampfon W. knt.; an accomplifhed fcholar and gentlem.

At Oakend, the feat of F. Sackville Lloyd, efq. Mrs. Weftern, widow of Maximilian W. efq. of Hanley-ftreet.

Aged 22, Mrs. Clara Richings, of Thavies-inn, Holborn.

At Weft Horfley, Surrey, aged 67, Mrs. Mary Hooker.

At Huntingdon, in his 51ft year, Mr. Simon Hardy, many years an eminent attorney there, and captain of the Huntingdonfhire Volunteer Cavalry.

Aged 73, the Rev. Samuel Browne, rector of Acle, Norfolk.

Aged 88, Mrs. Warren, of Lympftone, in Devonfhire.

27. At Epfom, Surrey, the Rev. Jonathan Boucher, A. M. F. A. S. vicar of that parifh.—[A biographical account of this refpectable paftor, eminent for piety, loyalty, and learning, will appear in our next.]

At the Red lodge, Briftol Hot wells, of a dropfy in the brain, aged 8 years, Miss Mary Hobhoufe, third daughter of Benj. H. efq. M. P. of Cottle's-houfe.

At Barnftaple, Devon, in her 85th year, much lamented, Mrs. Jane Drake, relict of J. D. efq. town-clerk of that place.

The wife of Barton Barker, of the Cambridge Volunteer Infantry.

Found dead in his bed, to which he had retired the preceding evening in very good health, aged about 60, Mr John Dalton, of Manor-alley, Hull, conf. ftoner.

At his houfe in Burton upon-Trent, co. Stafford, in his 76th year, Abraham Hoftkins, efq. formerly in the law. He was a gentleman of the moft honour and ftricteft integrity in his profeffion; humane, generous, and benevolent in his difpofition; and fo eafy and engaging in his manners as to conciliate all with whom he had intercourfe.

At Malmefbury, Wilts, in his 73d year, Edmund Wilkins, efq. who had been forty years receiver general for the county of Wilts, an active magiftrate, and high fteward of Malmefbury.

At Highgate, aged 77, Mrs Holmes.

28. In his 66th year, truly refpected and regretted, John Kerrifon, efq. of Fangworth, Norfolk.

Rev. Mr. Hume, prebendary and precentor of the cathedral church of Sarum, and vicar of Bremhill, Wilts; a gentleman endeared to all who knew him by the long and conftant exercife of all the milder virtues, and whofe lofs is generally regretted.

Aged 103, which fhe completed in January laft, Mrs. Margaret Holmes, of Sunderland bridge, near Durham. She retained all her faculties, and conftantly made her own bed till within a few days of her death.

Aged 22, Mary Brattlebank, of Eyam, co. Derby. After returning from work at a cotton-mill, fhe fat down near the fire and fell afleep; during which, her cloaths caught fire, and fhe was fo fhockingly burnt as to furvive but a few hours.

Aged 88, Mr. Alexander Bell, late a merchant in Edinburgh.

29. After a lingering illnefs, in his 15th year, B. Fry, fecond fon of Mr. J. Nevil F. of Loughborough Field, co. Leicefter.

At his mother's houfe in Somerfet-ftr. Portman-fquare, Lieut.-col. Hunter, of the 3d regiment of foot-guards.

Found dead in his bed, at his houfe in Jardin-field, co. Berwick, Anthony Forfter, efq. of Berwick-upon-Tweed. A piftol was laying near him, which, it is fuppofed, had been difcharged in his mouth; his head being literally fhattered to pieces.

At Flufhing, the wife of John Kerr, efq. commander of his Majefty's packet-boat Princefs Charlotte, on the Falmouth ftation.

30. At Whitton, aged 60, Mr. Chriftopher Cuppage, of Caftle-ftreet, Piccadilly, fecretary to the Royal Military Afylum at Chelfea, and many years fecretary to the Royal Freemafons School.

Mrs. Rawlins, wife of Mr. R. furgeon, of Witham, Eflex.

At Brompton, the wife of Richard Van Heythuyfen, efq. of Upper Guildford-ftr. near Ruffell-fquare.

May .... At his houfe in Prince's-ftreet, Edinburgh, the lady of the Hon. Henry Erfkine.

At Edinburgh, Miss Anne Erfkine, dau. of the late David E. efq. W. S.

Much lamented, the wife of Dr. Trotter, of Newcaftle, and only daughter of the gallant Capt. Everitt, who was killed on-board the Ruby man of war, 1799.

At Hatfield-hall, near Wakefield, in his 73d year, Hatfield Kaye, efq.

At Liverpool, Mrs. Chapman, wife of Mr. C hofier, in Pool-lane, and late of Covent-garden and Liverpool theatres.

Mr. Wm. Ware, fhop-keeper, of Folkingham, co. Lincoln.

At South Elkington, near Louth, aged 72, Mr. Trout, a reputable farmer, &c.

At Louth, aged 33, Mr. Francis Hurd, remarkable for his corpulency, weighing upwards of 20 ftone.

Aged 70, Mr. Richard Peele, of Grayingham, near Redbourn, co. Lincoln, many years a fefeman at the Rotherham and Wakefield markets.

At Ripley, Surrey, aged 57, William Tabourdin, efq. captain in the royal navy.

May 1. At Cupar, in Fifefhire, Henry Palmer, efq. late captain in the 24th foot.

At Whitby, co. York, in his 77th year, Wm. Skinner, efq.

Suddenly, in her chair, after eating a hearty fupper, Mrs. Stocks, relict of the Rev. John S. rector of Banwell and Authorpe, co. Lincoln.

At Dorchefter, Mrs. Bly, mother of Mr. B. baker to his Majefty.

At

At Dorchester, of a broken heart, sincerely regretted by all who knew her, Mrs. Gordon, wife of the Rev. Lockhart G. On the 9th, her remains were interred (at the expence of a few charitably-disposed people) in Holy Trinity churchyard, Dorchester. The history of this unfortunate lady affords sufficient matter to rouse, in the sympathetic mind, a spirit of indignation against the cruel sporters at her sufferings. Suffice it only to say, that she was a branch of a very respectable and opulent family in Shropshire, and that, by her union (which took place about two years ago, at St. Mary-la-Bonne church, as appears from a copy of a register found in her possession) she incurred the displeasure of all her friends, and was renounced by them for ever; and, notwithstanding her personal attractions, sensibility, and engaging manners, she shortly after arrived at Dorchester, unprotected; where she took an obscure lodging, living in a pitiable state, but supporting the character of a true Christian, till the idea of being thus abandoned, and the shock she received by the sad recent transaction in Oxfordshire, preyed so forcibly on her delicate feelings, that she fell a victim to inconsolable grief, in her 21st year.

At Lyndon, in Rutland, aged 32, Mr. Wm. Walter, farmer and grazier.

Aged 70, Mr. Richard Leatherdale, of Hadleigh, bookseller.

At Ockham, Surrey, aged 21, Miss Mary Bennett.

2. At Pembroke-house, in Privy-gardens, Whitehall, aged 51, Henry Cecil, Marquis of Exeter, tenth Earl of Exeter, Baron Burleigh, joint hereditary grand almoner to the King in fee, LL. D. F. R. S. vice-president of the Society of Antiquaries, and recorder of Stamford, co. Lincoln, which, by his death, loses a most liberal patron. He was son of the Hon. Thomas Chambers Cecil (son of Brownlow eighth Earl of Exeter), by Charlotte Gunner, who died Jan. 3, 1803, and was born at Bruffels in 1754, married, 1776, Emma, heirefs of Thomas Vernon, esq. of Hanbury, co. Worcester, by whom he had two sons, who died infants, and a daughter, born 1779, married, 1797, to John Chaplyn, esq. of Blakney, co. Lincoln. From this lady he was divorced; and married, secondly, 1791, Miss Higgins, who died at Burleigh, Jan. 18, 1797, and, thirdly, Aug. 19, 1800, Elizabeth, Dutchess-dowager of Hamilton, daughter of Sir Peter Burrell, bart. He succeeded his uncle 1793, and is himself succeeded by his eldest son by his second marriage, Brownlow, born July 2, 1795. His Lordship was making great improvements at Burleigh, the splendid collection of pictures in which are attached to the house by the will of his Lordship's predecessor, which, by its rigid limitations, rendered them unalienable. He was a Nobleman whose memory will fade only when the objects of his extensive and active charity cease to exist. His remains were removed from Pembroke-house, Privy-gardens, on the 9th of May, in order to their being depofited in the family vault of his Lordship's illustrious progenitor, Lord Burleigh, in St. Martin's church at Stamford. After the hearse and six horses followed three mourning-coaches and his Lordship's carriage, each drawn by six horses. Upwards of 30 noblemen and gentlemen's carriages joined the procession, which reached Burleigh-house about 9 in the morning of the 12th, where the Stamford Volunteer Infantry joined at 11, the six senior officers of the corps acting as pall-bearers. After the funeral service three volleys were fired by the corps, the last tribute of respect to their deceased noble commandant; and the whole ceremony was awfully grand and impressive. At least 3000 spectators, it is supposed, were in the park.

In Great Cumberland-place, the infant son of Lord Rous.

At Forty-hill, Enfield, aged 91, Mary Hart, widow.

At North Perrot, Somerset, after a long and painful illness, Mrs. Swyer, widow of the late Mr. Walter S. of Shaftesbury, and daughter of the late Richard Channing, esq. of Cruxton, Dorset.

4. At Castle Cary, after much illness, the wife of Mr. Clarke, land-surveyor.

In his 46th year, greatly respected, Mr. Wilton, postmaster, of Burton-upon-Trent.

Suddenly, at Evedon, near Sleaford, co. Lincoln, in her 24th year, Miss Maria Bailey, one of the daugh. of Mr. B of Thorney.

After a very long illness, Miss Rodgerson, of Spalding.

At Saltfleetby, J. G. Hodgson, esq. lieutenant in the Theddlethorpe Infantry.

At the house of Richard Paul Jodrell, esq. in Berner's-street, Edward Hase, esq. of Salt, co. Norfolk, only brother of Sir John Lombe, bart. of Great Melton, in the same county.

5 At his father's house on Highbury-terrace, Islington, George Firth.

In Great Pulteney-street, Bath, Mrs. Bathurst, relict of Poole B. esq. of Ludney-park, co Gloucester. By her death, Chs. Bragge, esq. M. P. succeeds to very valuable estates, and has since obtained his Majesty's permission to take the name, and bear the arms, of Bathurst, in pursuance of Mrs. B's will.

6. Mr. Webb, of Oakham, Rutland.

At Ilminster, co. Somerset, in her 30th year, much regretted, Catherine, wife of Mr. Wm. Hucks, surgeon.

7. At Alphington, near Exeter, after a lingering illness, the Rev. Hugh Ellicombe, rector of Brieford, Devon.

At Fordington, in the prime of life, Mr. Wm. Cave, jun.

Suddenly,

Suddenly, Mr. Thomas Attfield, veterinary ſurgeon, of Newmarket.

In conſequence of a fall from his horſe, immediately after mounting, for the purpoſe of going out to dinner, Edw. Moore, eſq. of Mooresfort, co. Tipperary, in Ireland, leaving an amiable wife, now in England, and a numerous family.

8. In Dover-ſtreet, Piccadilly, Mrs. Priſcilla Marſham, of Boxley-houſe, near Maidſtone, eldeſt daughter of the late Robert Lord Romney.

9. Aged 88, Thomas Jeſſopp, eſq. formerly of Thurnſco-hall, co. York, but who had reſided, for the laſt 50 years of his life, at Waltham abbey, Eſſex, where he died.

Thomas Pettat, eſq. of Rye Ford, co. Glouceſter.

Mr. Wm. Forſter, merchant, of Lynn.

Aged 60, Mr. Wright, farmer, of Whitacre Burgh.

On the Queen's parade, Bath, aged 75, the wife of John Maſon, eſq.

At Hammerſmith, Catherine, fourth daughter of the late Sir John Hales, bart. of Mundell, co. Lincoln.

Of a decline, in York place, aged 37, Mary-Anne, wife of Mr. William Hands, the Chancery ſolicitor.

10. Rev. William Dickins, of Aſton, co. Northampton.

In his 45th year, Mr. James Frank, many years captain of the merchant-ſhip Mercury, in the Liſbon trade, and alſo one of the elder brethren of the Trinity-houſe, Hull.

Very ſuddenly, advanced in years, Mrs. Friſton, of Hull. She was going into Lincolnſhire, for the benefit of her health, but had ſcarcely been on the water half an hour before ſhe died.

At his lodgings in Exeter, aged 76, Peter Goullet, eſq. late of the city of York, and in the commiſſion of the peace for the North Riding of Yorkſhire.

11. Mr. Booth, farmer and grazier, and formerly, for many years, maſter of the White Lion inn at Spalding.

Mrs. Carter, miſtreſs of the Poſt-office at Spalding.

The wife of Francis Rivers, eſq. late a major in the Eaſt Middleſex militia, but now of Weſtover-houſe, co. Glouceſter.

In Mead's-ſtreet, Soho, James Berry, eſq. attorney.

Mr. John Strong, of North-row, Park-lane, ſtable-keeper.

At the houſe of John Maddock, eſq. near Shrewſbury, in his 59th year, the Rev. Edward Leighton, eldeſt ſon of the late Baldwin L. eſq. and rector of Carleſton, in the gift of his own family, and of the ſecond portion of Pontesbury, in that of Smyth, both co. Salop.

12. In her 26th year, the wife of Mr. James Wilmot, ſtationer, in the Borough.

At her houſe, No. 17, George ſtreet, Adelphi, the wife of Mr. John Rafſtuk, civil engineer.

13. At his houſe in Brompton-grove, in his 80th year, John Savage, eſq. He was a native of Bermuda, and was bred a ſeaman, but while ſtill young ſettled as a merchant in Charleſtown, South Carolina, where, after many years of great induſtry, he acquired a conſiderable fortune. In 1775, from a deſire to avoid witneſſing the political ſtruggle which was then beginning in North America, he came to this country, in which he ever after reſided. He was a man of ſtrong and ſound ſenſe, exemplary piety, primitive ſimplicity of manners, great temperance, and unvarying cheerfulneſs, of the moſt rigid integrity, and unbounded benevolence and charity. To his ſuggeſtion was owing the reſtriction which is impoſed on the Britiſh ſlave ſhips with reſpect to the number of Negroes they carry from Africa. Notwithſtanding his great age, his memory and other mental faculties were entire, and, till within a few days of his death, he was capable of taking conſiderable bodily exerciſe. Had it not, indeed, been for an acute diſeaſe, to which the young are as liable as the old, what is termed by ſurgeons "an incarcerated hernia," it is probable that his life would have been conſiderably prolonged.

In his 85th year, the Rev. Charles Blackſtone, eldeſt brother of the late Sir William B. and upwards of 50 years fellow of Wincheſter college. He was likewiſe rector of Week and Widley, with the vicarage of Wimering, Hants.

At Enfield, aged 45, Mr. Edward Cooper, formerly a grocer in Southwark, oppoſite St. Thomas's hoſpital.

In Southampton-row, Bloomſbury, aged 70, Thomas Kynaſton, eſq. of the Grove, Witham, Eſſex.

Mr. John Layton, friverſmith and pawnbroker, ſon of Mr. Thomas L. of Wardour-ſtreet, Soho.

14. At Kennington, aged 50, Mr. Crabb, oilman, at the corner of Hat ſtreet, Holborn, ſucceſſor to Glynn and Baſkerfield.

In his 29th year, much reſpected, Mr. S. Bradley, jun. grocer, of Leiceſter.

At Stilton, co. Huntingdon, aged 73, the Rev. William Whitworth, M. A. archdeacon of Sarum, and rector of Stilton.

At Briſtol Hot wells, the Hon. and Rev. John Hewitt, dean of Cloyne, youngeſt ſon of James Lord Viſcount Lifford, lord high chancellor of Ireland, and brother of the preſent Viſcount. He married Jane, daughter of Dr. Moore, and has left three two daughters, Mary and Jane.

15. George Thoreld, eſq. of Cranwell, co. Lincoln.

Norriſon Coverdale, eſq. of St. Anne's-place, Limehouſe.

16. By ſhooting himſelf, aged 19, Mr. Wm. Ellis, ſon of Mr. E. grocer, oppoſite Red Lion-ſtreet, Holborn.

At Rawdon, near Leeds, in a very advanced age, the Rev. John Oulton, M. A.

17. At

17. At Paddington, in childbed (see p. 477), Viſcounteſs Folkſtone, only child of the late Earl of Lincoln; married, Oct. 2, 1800, to Lord Viſcount Folkſtone, with a fortune of 60,000l.

At his Lordſhip's houſe in Bath, the Rt. Hon. Eyre Maſſey, Lord Clarina, general in his Majeſty's ſervice, marſhal of the army in Ireland, colonel of the 27th or Enniſkillen regiment, governor of Limerick, and of the Royal hoſpital of Kilmainham. His Lordſhip was younger brother of Hugh Lord Maſſey, of Ireland; was born in 1717; and married, in 1767, Catherine Clements, ſiſter of the Earl of Leitrim, by whom he has left iſſue, 1. William-Nathaniel, a lieutenant-colonel in the army, now Lord Clarina; 2. Emily; 3. Catherine. This noble veteran had ſerved his King and Country for 70 years, great part of which he was actively employed; and, in conſideration of his long and faithful ſervices, his Majeſty was graciouſly pleaſed to confer on him the dignity of a peer. Having been conſtantly employed in his military profeſſion, he had ſeen great and arduous ſervice. In 1745 he was wounded at the battle of Culloden; was at the head of the grenadiers who ſtormed and took the Havannah, where he was again wounded; alſo, at the taking of Martinico. He was one of the laſt of Gen. Wolfe's companions. His Lordſhip died, as he lived, beloved, honoured, and reſpected; and is ſucceeded in his title and eſtate by his only ſon, the Hon. Col. Maſſey.

18. After a ſhort illneſs, aged 43, the wife of W. Strutt, eſq. and daughter of Thomas Evans, eſq. both of Derby.

19. Aged 85, John Antonio Rucker, eſq. of Weſt-hill, Wandſworth, Surrey.

20. After a few days illneſs, in her 12th year, Sarah, ſecond daughter of Peter Cazalet, eſq. of Bedford ſquare.

At Chelmsford, Eſſex, Peter Bernard, eſq. 46 years ſurgeon and apothecary to his Majeſty's forces.

At Bath, Fowler Walker, eſq. of Goldwell, Berks, many years a pleader at the Chancery bar.

22. At Ripley, Surrey, in his 14th year, Richard Owen Cambridge, the only ſon of Charles Owen C. eſq. and grandſon of the late R. O. C. eſq. of Twickenham meadows.

23. At Beltair, near Exeter, whither ſhe went for the benefit of her health, the wife of Mr. Goodall, of Upper Guildford-ſtreet.

24. At Kenſington, aged 72, the Hon. William Jackſon, many years chief juſtice, &c. of the iſland of Jamaica.

26. At Bath, after an indiſpoſition of many months, Catherine Viſcounteſs Hampden, only daughter of Major-gen. David Graeme; married to Thomas fifth Lord Trevor and ſecond Viſcount Hampden, June 13, 1768.

In Devonſhire-place, the infant ſon of Capt. M. H. Scott, R.N. (ſee p. 373).

BILL of MORTALITY, from April 24, to May 29, 1804.

Chriſtened.		Buried.		Between				
Males 1183	2222	Males 838	1700	2 and 5	189	50 and 60	162
Females 1039		Females 862		5 and 10	74	60 and 70	124
				10 and 20	47	70 and 80	82
Whereof have died under two years old 467				20 and 30	125	80 and 90	46
				30 and 40	180	90 and 100	7
				40 and 50	197	100	0

Peck Loaf 2s. 9d.; 2s. 10d.; 2s. 10d.; 2s. 10d.; 2s. 10d.—Salt, 14s. per buſhel; 3d. ½ per pound.

PRICES OF FLOUR, May 28:

Fine 40s. to 43s.—Second 35s. to 40s.—Fine Pollard 24s. to 30s.—Bran 7s. to 9s.

Return of Flour, May 12 to May 18, from the Cocket Office:

Total 12,318 Sacks. Average 44s. 6d. ¾ 0s. 0d. ½ lower than the laſt Return.

OATMEAL, per Boll of 140lbs. Avoirdupois, May 19, Average 38s. 5d.

Average Price of SUGAR, computed from the Returns made in the Week ending May 23, 1804, is 56s. 4d ¾ per Cwt. excluſive of the Duty of Cuſtoms paid or payable thereon on the Importation thereof into Great Britain.

PRICE OF HOPS.

Kent Bags	5l. 0os. to 6l. 0os.	Kent Pockets	5l. 10s. to 6l. 10s.
Suſſex Ditto	5l. 0os. to 5l. 12s.	Suſſex Ditto	5l. 10s. to 6l. 0s.
Eſſex Ditto	5l. 0os. to 5l. 12s.	Farnham Ditto	8l. 0s. to 10l. 0s.

PRICE OF HAY AND STRAW, May 26:

St. James's—Hay	3l. 10s.	od. to 5l.	0s.	od.	Average	4l. 5s. od.
Straw	1l. 4s.	od. to 1l.	10s.	od.	Average	1l. 7s. od.
Whitechapel—Hay	3l. 16s.	od. to 5l.	0s.	od.	Average	4l. 8s. od.
Clover	4l. 12s.	od. to 5l.	15s.	od.	Average	5l. 3s. 6d.
Straw	1l. 4s.	od. to 1l.	10s.	od.	Average	1l. 7s. od.

SMITHFIELD, May 28. To ſink the offal—per ſtone of 8lb.

Beef	5s. od. to 6s. od.	Pork	3s. 8d. to 4s. 8d.
Mutton	5s. od. to 5s. 6d.	Lamb	6s. 0d. to 8s. 0d.
Veal	4s. 8d. to 6s. od.	Beaſts 1600. Sheep and Lambs 22,000.	

COALS, Newcaſtle 43s. od. Delivered 60s. od.—Sunderland 43s. 0 Delivered 54s. od.

SOAP, Yellow, 80s. Mottled, 88s. Curd, 92s. CANDLES, 11s. od. Moulds 12s 6d.

TALLOW, per ſtone, 8lb. St. James's 4s. 2d. ½ Clare Market 4s. 3d. Whitechapel 4s. 2d. ½

EACH DAY'S PRICE OF STOCKS IN MAY, 1804.

Days	Bank Stock.	3 perCt Red.	3 per Ct. Consols.	4 per Ct Consol.	5 perCt Navy.	5 perCt 1797	Long Ann.	Short Ann.	India Stock.	India Bonds.	Exchq. Bills.	SouthS. Stock.	Old Ann.	New Ann.	Omnium.	Irish 5 perCt	Imp. 3 perCt.	Eng. Lott. Tickets.	English Prizes.
28	150½	55½	56⅛	71⅛	90¼	95¾	16½	3	170½	1d	par				83		shut	18 0 0	98
29	Sunday																		
30	149½	54⅞	55⅜	71⅜	90⅜	94⅞	16⅛	3⅛		1d	par						shut	18 0 0	98
1		55⅛	56⅛	71⅛	90⅛	95¼				par 2d	1 a 2d				3⅛ a 4p		shut	18 0 0	98
2	151⅛	55¼	56⅛	71⅛	91⅛	95⅛	16⅛	3	171½	par 1d	1 a 2d				4⅛ a 3⅛p		shut	18 0 0	98
3	151½	55⅛	56⅛	72⅛	91½	95⅛	16⅛	3	172	par 1d	1 a 2d				4 a 3⅛p	82⅛	shut	18 0 0	98
4	151½	55⅛	56½	72	91⅛	95⅛	16⅛	3	171½	par 1d	1 a 2d				3⅛ a 4⅛p		shut	18 5 0	98
5		55⅛	56⅛	72⅛	92⅛	95⅛	16⅛	3⅛	173¼	par 2d	1 a 2d				4⅛ a 5p		shut	18 5 0	98
6	Sunday																		
7		55⅛	56⅛	72⅛	92⅛	95⅛	16⅛			par 2d	1 a 2d	61½			4⅛ p		shut	18 5 0	98
8	151	54⅛	55⅛	71⅛	91⅛	94⅛	16⅛		171½	par 2d	1 a 2d				4⅛ a 3⅛p		shut	18 10 0	98
9	152½	55⅛	56⅛	72⅛	92⅛	95⅛	16⅛	3	171⅛	par 1d	1 a 2d	61½			4⅛ a 4p		shut	18 10 0	98
10			56⅛			95⅛				1d					4 p		shut	18 15 0	98
11	152½	55⅛	56⅛	71⅞	92⅛	95⅛	16	3	172½	par 1d	1 a 2d				4 a 3⅛p		shut	18 15 0	98
12		55⅛	56⅛	72⅛	92⅛	95⅛	16⅛	3	172⅛	par 1d	1 a 2d				3⅛ a 4p	84½	shut	19 15 0	98
13	Sunday																		
14	152½	54⅞	55⅛	71⅛	92⅛	95⅛	16⅛		171½	par 1d	1 a 2d				⅛ a 4p		shut	19 15 0	98
15	151½	55	56	72	92⅛	95⅛	16⅛		171	par 1d	1 a 2d				⅛ a ⅛p		shut	19 15 0	98
16	151½	54⅞	55⅛	71⅞	92⅛	95⅛	16⅛	3	171	1d	1 a 3d				3⅛ a ⅛p		shut	19 15 0	98
17		55⅛	56½							1d	1 a 3d				3⅛ a 4⅛p		shut	19 15 0	98
18	152½	55⅛	shut	72⅛	92⅛	95⅛	16⅛	3	172	1 a 2d	1 a 3d				4⅛ a 4⅛p	85	shut	25 0 0	98
19	153	55⅛	57⅛	72⅛	92⅛	95⅛	16⅛	3	171⅛	1 a 2d	1 a 2d				4⅛ ⅛p			25 0 0	98
20	Sunday																		
21	holiday																		
22	holiday																		
23	152½	55⅛	56⅛	72⅛	92⅛	95⅛	16⅛	3	172	1 a 2d	1 a 3d				4⅛ a ⅛p				98
24	153½	55⅛	56⅛	71⅞	92⅛	95⅛	16½		171½	1 a 2d	1 a 1d				4⅛ a 4p	54⅛	54⅛		98
25	Fastday																		
26		55⅛		72⅛	92½	95⅛	16⅛	3		1 a 2d	3 a 1d				4p				98
27	Sunday																		

[Printed by NICHOLS and SON, Red-Lion-Passage, Fleet Street.] J. BRANSCOMB, Stock-Broker, at the Lucky Lottery Office, N° 11, Holbourn.